

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF
CANADA

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1909, TO AUGUST 31, 1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

[No. 31—1911.]

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, September, 1910.

To the Honourable

CHARLES MURPHY, K.C.,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of Section 44 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, we have the honour to submit herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, covering the period from the 1st September, 1909, to the 31st August, 1910. As will be observed, the report is divided into four parts as follows:—

Part I. Report.

“ II. Appendices.

“ III. Tables.

“ IV. Examination papers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ADAM SHORTT,

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

Commissioners.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,
G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from the 1st September, 1909, to the 31st August, 1910.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES MURPHY,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, November, 1910.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA
FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1909, TO AUGUST 31, 1910.

The administration of the Civil Service Amendment Act during the second year of its operation has afforded a better basis for judging of its normal operation and of its capacity to meet the varying needs of the Government Service. The rapid development of the country in practically every branch of national interest has necessitated a corresponding expansion in the Dominion Civil Service. This has involved the appointment of many new clerks and the promotion of a considerable number of those already in the service. The tables given in Part III of the report, will indicate the expansion of the service and the directions in which it has taken place.

General Competitions.

In the course of the past year, in accordance with the Civil Service Amendment Act and the regulations framed under it, the Commission held two general competitive examinations for the Second and Third Divisions of the Inside Service, one in November, 1909, and the other in May, 1910. Previous to these examinations, the heads of the various departments furnished the Commission with the number of clerks in these divisions likely to be required during the following six months. A public notice of the examinations was published in the *Canada Gazette* two months previous to the holding of them.

The numbers of candidates for the examinations of November, 1909, were twelve for the Second, and one hundred and sixty-eight for the Third Division. For those in May, 1910, there were thirty-eight candidates for the Second, and two hundred and seventy-one for the Third Division. As the result of these examinations, for the Second Division nine were successful in November and twenty-nine in May, while for the Third Division, forty-five were successful in November and seventy in May. Practically all of these have been appointed either to permanent or temporary positions.

Special Competitions.

The Commission held, from time to time, in the course of the year, special competitions for various positions, requiring professional or technical knowledge and experience, which could not be tested by the ordinary examinations. These positions

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were duly advertised in the *Canada Gazette*, the advertisements setting forth the educational and technical requirements and the nature and length of experience required on the part of the applicants.

In this manner, thirty-five positions were filled, one in the First Division, thirty-two in the Second Division and two in the Third Division. A list of the successful candidates will be found in Table 9, page 85, and Table 10, Part A, page 86. Those given in Part A of Table 10, being over the age limit or otherwise excluded from appointment by the Commission, under Article 18, required to be appointed under Article 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

Non-competitive Appointments.

Other appointments of a professional or technical nature, to the number of twenty-six, seven in the First Division and nineteen in the Second Division, were made without open competition. These appointments were made on the nomination of the departments under the authority of section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act. However, nearly one half of those appointed in this manner were selected after consultation with the Commission, as provided for in Article 16 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

Temporary Appointments.

During the year, there were two hundred and seventy-eight appointments for temporary employment. All but four of these were in Subdivision B of the Third Division, the four others being in Subdivision B of the Second Division.

These appointments, which are limited to six months in any one fiscal year, were required to meet the needs of the departments, arising chiefly from the following causes:—

- (a) Absence of clerks on regular or special leave.
- (b) Temporary pressure of work.
- (c) The expansion of the regular work of the departments.

Many of the temporary positions, created under (c), naturally passed into permanent positions and, where those occupying them were duly qualified, they received permanent appointments.

Most of those appointed for temporary employment may be classified as follows:—

- (a) Those successful at previous examinations, but who had not yet received permanent appointments.

The majority of these receive appointments to permanent positions in the course of six months after examination. There were ninety-five appointments of this class, the appointments being made under section 18 of the Act. The names are given in Table 6, pages 77 to 79.

- (b) Those who secured more than the minimum of marks qualifying for selection, but who did not come within the numbers required for permanent appointments.

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(c) Those going up for the next semi-annual examination and whose previous qualifications indicated the likelihood of their being successful candidates.

(d) University students and others whose qualifications were obviously above the requirements for the Third Division.

These were selected only after the lists of those entitled to temporary employment, in virtue of having passed the Civil Service Examination, were exhausted.

Of the appointments coming under classes (b), (c) and (d), one hundred and seventy-three were made under section 23 of the Act. The names are given in Table 7, pages 80 to 83. This table also indicates those temporary clerks in classes (b) and (c), who, through subsequent examinations, succeeded in securing permanent appointments. The remaining ten appointments to temporary positions were made at salaries above the minimum of \$500, in accordance with section 20 of the Amending Act of 1910. The names of these are given in Table 13, page 93.

Lower Grade Appointments.

There were forty-nine appointments to lower grade positions, such as messengers, porters, packers, &c. Of these, thirty-one received permanent appointments and eighteen temporary employment. Of those appointed to permanent positions, eleven were selected from the regular lists of successful candidates in this grade. The other twenty were specially nominated by the departments under section 22 of the Act, and required to pass a qualifying examination before receiving certificates. The names are given in Table 3, page 72. Of the eighteen appointed to temporary positions in the lower grades, eight were selected from the regular list of successful candidates and ten were nominated by the departments. The names will be found in Table 4, page 73.

Summary.

The total number of new appointments to the service during the past year may be summarized as follows:—

In the three divisions of the Inside Service, one hundred and ninety-one permanent appointments were made. Of these, eight were in the First Division, seventy-six in the Second Division, and one hundred and seven in the Third Division. There were also two hundred and seventy-eight appointments to temporary positions and forty-nine appointments to lower grade positions. The total number of appointments for the Inside Service during the past year was five hundred and eighteen.

Examinations for Outside Service.

In addition to the regular and special examinations for the Inside Service, the Commission held two semi-annual qualifying examinations for the Outside Service. The results will be found in Part III of the Report, pages 57 to 62 and pages 64 to 67.

Hitherto, no part of the Outside Service, beyond the holding of the qualifying examinations, has been brought under the general terms of the Civil Service Amend-

ment Act. Hence the Commission has as yet no part in the appointments and promotions for the Outside Service.

Examiners.

The list of examiners for competitive and non-competitive examinations, either general or special, is given in Part II, Appendix E.

Promotions.

During the past year, two hundred and two certificates of qualification were issued for promotions from one grade of the service to another. Of these promotions, ninety-three were from B to A of the Third Division, one from A of the Third to B of the Second Division, sixty-one from B to A of the Second Division, thirty from A of the Second to B of the First Division and seventeen from B to A of the First Division.

It may be observed that these promotions, though based upon merit, were not necessarily made by competitive examinations. At the same time, no person was promoted without previously obtaining a certificate of qualification from the Commission. This gave the Commission an opportunity to verify, in concert with the chiefs of the departments, the relative merits of the persons recommended. It is to be borne in mind that in matters of promotion, the Commission has to take into account both theoretical and practical qualifications.

It may be mentioned, in regard to the single promotion from the Third to the Second Division, that the Commissioners and the government are considering this important question with a view to arriving at an equitable solution.

Suggestions of the Commissioners.

SPECIAL SALARY INCREASES.

Under Article 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, where the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the position are of an exceptional character, on the original appointment of a clerk provision is made for adding a certain amount, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to the minimum salary of the grade to which he may be appointed. In the case, however, of appointments to the Third and Second Divisions, in a number of cases it may not be possible to determine, at the time of appointment, whether the successful candidates have the exceptional qualifications required for the positions in question. In many cases this can be adequately determined only after a year or two of experience. Yet, under the law as it stands, it is then too late to increase or diminish the initial salary, according to the practical capacity shown by those appointed.

Again, in a still larger number of cases, the duties of a clerk who shows exceptional ability, particularly in B of the Second Division, may be enlarged in range and quality within a comparatively few years after his appointment. This may be due

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either to the development of new functions in connection with the work assigned to him, or he may be entrusted with a higher grade of work than that assigned to him on entering the service. In such cases, after a clerk has once entered the service, the only method provided for in the Act by which he can be adequately remunerated for the increased importance and responsibility of his work, is by promoting him to the next higher grade in the service. In the case, however, of the majority of such clerks who enter the service in Subdivision B of the Second Division at eight hundred dollars, this would mean an increase, within a few years, to double that salary, \$1,600 being the minimum salary of Subdivision A of the Second Division. The present alternative, therefore, is to permit such a clerk to remain in the service for say eight years before he can rise to a salary of \$1,200, or to promote him at one stroke to a salary of \$1,600. Some departments inclined to the first horn of the dilemma, others to the second. In the first case, substantial injustice is the result, or the loss of good men to the service. In the second case, unnecessary expenditure is entailed on the department. It would appear advisable, therefore, by a suitable amendment of section 33, to provide that some intermediate salary, say \$1,200, should be introduced in at least Subdivision B of the Second Division, to meet the requirements of such cases as those referred to. This would also enable the very reasonable purpose of Article 33, as at present framed, to be secured in a more equitable manner and in the best interests of the service.

SALARY ANOMALIES ON CHANGING GRADES.

Another difficulty in connection with the operation of the new Act has been brought to the attention of the Commission during the past year. The salaries of lower grade employees are the same, and subject to the same annual increases as those of clerks in Subdivision B of the Third Division. When, therefore, a messenger or porter has entered the service at \$500 and has been three years in it, he will receive a salary of \$600, but, should he possess sufficient ambition and industry to prepare himself for the Third Division examination and should he prove a successful candidate, instead of entering the Third Division at a salary of \$600, he must enter at the minimum of the Division, which is \$500. Thus, the net reward of his industry and ambition in preparing himself to become a more efficient civil servant is a reduction of \$100 in his salary. In other words, he will require two years additional time in the higher grade of the service to recover his former income. An equal or even greater hardship is involved in passing from Grade A of the Third Division to Grade B of the Second Division, by means of the competitive, as distinguished from the qualifying examination. In Grade A of the Third Division, the clerk at a salary of from \$900 to \$1,200, after preparing himself for the full competitive examination for the Second Division and proving to be a successful candidate, must enter the higher division at \$800. Thus, in consequence of his industry and ambition in establishing his superior qualifications, he is required to sacrifice from \$100 to \$400, according to his length of service. In other words, it will require him to spend from two to eight years in a higher branch of the service before he recovers the salary which he formerly received.

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Assuredly there could have been no intention, in passing the present Act, that such injustices should result from its normal operation. These anomalies should certainly be remedied, and this could be accomplished by the same alteration in the Act as that recommended in connection with the previous suggestion regarding section 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SORTERS, PACKERS AND PORTERS.

The Commission is of the opinion that the appointment of sorters, packers and porters, in the lower grades, should be made by competitive examinations. The Commissioners are well aware that this method of appointment might not be practicable as regards the positions of messengers, inasmuch as the heads of departments may sometimes require from such employees special qualifications, but they believe that such is not the case with the other positions and that competitive examinations would be more satisfactory to the public and the candidates.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FROM CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Commissioners desire to submit that some provision should be included in the Act which would enable them to remunerate such of the civil servants whose services they may from time to time deem essential to the proper discharge of their duties in the general or special examinations. They fully recognize the wisdom of the government in curbing and prohibiting any distraction from official duties; but, at the same time, the Commission is frequently under the necessity, in the public interest, of using the official knowledge of a number of civil servants in the higher divisions. For this reason, the Commission is of the opinion that a reasonable compensation should be allowed for such service; otherwise these officials might very properly decline their good offices, as there is no statute to oblige them to give such assistance to the Commission.

Staff of the Commission.

The Commissioners are particularly pleased to recognize the good offices of the staff of the Commission. By their capacity, devotion and efficiency, their work has been very satisfactory.

ADAM SHORTT,

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September, 1910.

PART II
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., Short title, c. 17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;

(b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;

(c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes Of whom the Civil Service shall consist and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,—

(a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,

(b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

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Exception. 2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

Two
divisions.
Inside
division.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—

(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside
division.

(b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations. 5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
officers, etc.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the
actual num-
ber exceeds
that allowed.

2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners.

7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

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2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who ^{Clerk.} shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, ^{Salary of} not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed ^{members.} by the Governor in Council.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, ^{Travelling} shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the ^{expenses.} Governor in Council.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist it ^{Pay of} in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not ^{assistants.} exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, ^{Meetings.} and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. ^{Supervision.} R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who ^{Who may be} have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, ^{appointed as} and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, period- ^{assistants.} ical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and ^{Examina-} the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously ^{tions in} voted by Parliament for that purpose. ^{writing.} R.S., c. 17, s. 9.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or ^{Proceedings} fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by ^{in case of} it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon ^{irregularity} before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting ^{at examina-} chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirm- ^{tion.} ation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time ^{Refusal to} and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting ^{appear as} chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers con- ^{witness.} ferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requiring such person to appear before such justice at a time and place therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any ^{Punish-} such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the ^{ment of} persons re- ^{last}

fusing to
answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

Oath how ad-
ministered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to
Secretary of
State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualifica-
tion.

Personation
at examina-
tion.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring
or furnishing
examina-
tion question
paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appoint-
ment with-
out examina-
tion.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

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17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;

Porter;

Sorter;

Packer;

Tidewaiter;

Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,

Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;

Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;

Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,

Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years; Age.

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and, Physique.

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

22.

Promotion
examina-
tions.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Subjects.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly esti-
mate of
probable
vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom ex-
aminations
shall be
open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either
language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

29.

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29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons Pass list. who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34.

APPOINTMENTS.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments Tenure. to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., Probationary service. c. 17, s. 10.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first Age limits. or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appoint- First ap-ment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided pointments. that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent Probation. appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, Rejection during pro-at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk bation. or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department Report of more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, deputy head the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in as to com-writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the petency. duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the Further department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons selections for

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for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

Another
trial.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Officers
requiring
special quali-
fications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years'
experience
in outside
Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College
graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in
Auditor
General's
office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

PROMOTIONS.

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PROMOTIONS.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on Exemptions from examination. a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Barristers;
Attorneys;
Military or civil engineers;
Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;
Architects;
Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the Special class case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices Railway mail clerks shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

45. No such examination shall be required for the re-employ- Excisemen. ment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy Selection for occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation Probation. of not less than six months.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely In case of rejection. accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return Return to to the performance of the duties in which he was previously duties. engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is Further rejected, the head of the department shall select another in selection. his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on the

the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former
duties by
whom per-
formed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without
examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

Age.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by
Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appoint-
ment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal,
statement of
reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Justice.

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand

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thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in any form in excess of the amount of the salary hereinbefore authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 7.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council.

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For Auditor
General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

- (a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;
- (b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,
- (c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of
chief clerk
to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

- (a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;
- (b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,
- (c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

- (a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;
- (b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,
- (c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

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65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thousand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

73.

Condition of
such appoint-
ment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

- (a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;
- (b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement
for optional
subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appoint-
ment of
certain em-
ployees as
third-class
clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without
qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

Except
order in
council.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

MESSENGERS,

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MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply ^{Permanent} as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters ^{messengers, packers and sorters.} appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed ^{Salary.} to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed ^{Additional} private secretary to the head of a department, and may be ^{salary.} paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless ^{If voted.} the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a ^{Begin at} clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin ^{minimum.} at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule ^{Schedule B.} B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second ^{Other out-} or outside division of departments other than the Customs, ^{side salaries.} Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 25.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a ^{Salary in} higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another ^{excess} class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt ^{of minimum} of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of ^{in certain} the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor ^{cases.} in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase ^{Conditions of} of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the ^{increase.} deputy

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 18, 25 and 27.

May be
suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what
time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of
promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office
inspectors
and assist-
ants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of
salary pro-
hibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra
payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of
clerks pre-
served.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction
from pay
for unauthor-
ized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that

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purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect ^{Act not to} the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or ^{prejudice} employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first ^{certain} day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any ^{How} other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either ^{authorized.} the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any ^{No per-} claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further ^{manent ap-} temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, ^{Temporary} one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in ^{clerks of} such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having ^{January 1st,} passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any uni- ^{College} versity in Canada may be employed without passing the quali- ^{graduates.} fying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and ^{Remunera-} of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate ^{tion of tem-} to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be ^{porary} increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a ^{employees.} maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any tem- ^{Increase.} porary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five hundred

hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote. **100.** Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted. **101.** The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When. 2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc. **102.** In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How. **103.** The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases. (a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension. (b) remove such suspension;
Pay forfeited. but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report. 2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss. **104.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use. **105.** There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined

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determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, ^{Allegiance} clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service ^{and office.} who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all ^{Secrecy.} officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe ^{Clerk of} the said oaths before the Governor General or some one ^{Privy} appointed by him to administer the same. ^{Council.}

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the ^{Before whom} city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before ^{taken in} the Clerk of the Privy Council. ^{Ottawa.}

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed ^{And else-} before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall ^{where.} forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of ^{Register.} all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57.

REPORT.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament ^{Contents.} within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each ^{Contents.} year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of
all

all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a) Deputy heads of departments;
- (b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c) Chief clerks of both grades;
- (d) First-class clerks;
- (e) Second-class clerks;
- (f) Junior second-class clerks.
- (g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17, sch. A; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors...	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors...	" 300 to 4,000
Chief clerks...	" 1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors...	" 1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)...	" 800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers...	Salary from \$800 to \$2,000
Assistant appraisers...	" 600 to 1,500
Gaugers...	" 600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks...	Salary from \$400 to \$1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)...	" 400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters...	" 300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

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INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors..	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors..	" 500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors..	" 400 to 1,700
Accountants..	" 600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)..	" 1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing....	" 1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen..	" 600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen..	" 500
Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 600
Messengers..	" 400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

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Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appoint- ment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Clerk....	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class . . .	600	640	720	800
Third Class.....	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$250,000..	\$4,000
“ 2.	“ “	are from \$200,000 to 250,000..	3,750
“ 3.	“ “	“ 150,000 to 200,000..	3,500
“ 4.	“ “	“ 100,000 to 150,000..	3,250
“ 5.	“ “	“ 80,000 to 100,000..	2,800
“ 6.	“ “	“ 60,000 to 80,000..	2,400
“ 7.	“ “	“ 40,000 to 60,000..	2,200
“ 8.	“ “	“ 20,000 to 40,000..	2,000
“ 9.	“ “	are less than.. . . .	20,000.. 1,400

to \$1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$80,000..	\$2,000
“ 2.	“ “ are from \$60,000 to	80,000..	1,800
“ 3.	“ “ “ 40,000 to	60,000..	1,600
“ 4.	“ “ “ 20,000 to	40,000..	1,400
“ 5.	“ “ are less than..	.. 20,000..	1,100

to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Clerks

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*Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office
Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway
Mail Service.*

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * *
So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as *(as the case may be)*. R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX B.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 20th July, 1908.]

[[HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, Short title. 1908.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) "Commission" means the Civil Service Commission hereby constituted;

(b) "deputy head," in addition to the officers mentioned in paragraph (b) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Clerks of both Houses and the Librarians of Parliament;

(c) "head of a department," in addition to the Ministers mentioned in paragraph (a) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Speakers of both Houses;

(d) the word "now," when used in this Act, shall mean the date of its coming into force.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service shall be divided into two divisions, Two divisions.
namely,

The Inside Service, which shall consist of that part of the Inside Service.
public service in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the offices of the Auditor General,

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General, the Clerk of the Privy Council, and the Governor General's Secretary, employed at the city of Ottawa, or at the Experimental Farm Station or the Dominion Astronomical Observatory near Ottawa, but not including the officers, clerks, and employees employed at Ottawa in the second or outside departmental division as defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, or in any office of a purely local character; and

Outside
Service.

The Outside Service, which shall consist of the rest of the Public Service.

Employees of
Parliament.

2. So much of this Act and of *The Civil Service Act* as relates to appointment, classification, salaries and promotions shall apply to the permanent officers, clerks and employees of both Houses of Parliament and of the Library of Parliament.

Application
to Inside
Service.

4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, and 28 to 40, both inclusive, of this Act apply only to the Inside Service.

Repeal of
parts of C. S.
Act.

2. As regards the Inside Service only, the following sections and schedule of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed: 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99, and schedule A.

Application
to Outside
Service.

3. The Governor in Council may, by order in council to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service.

Classification
of Inside
Service.

5. The Inside Service under the deputy heads, excluding messengers, porters, sorters and packers, and such other appointments and employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, shall be divided into three divisions.

First
Division.

2. The First Division shall be divided into—

Subdivision A, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, assistant deputy ministers, and the principal technical and administrative and executive officers;

Subdivision B, consisting of the lesser technical and administrative and executive officers, including the chief clerks now holding office and not eligible for subdivision A.

Second
Division.

3. The Second Division shall consist of certain other clerks, having technical, administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

Third
Division.

4. The Third Division shall consist of the other clerks in the Service whose duties are copying and routine work, under direct supervision, of less importance than that of the second division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

6.

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6. Clerks now holding the rank of first class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Second Division. Second and Third Divisions.

2. Clerks now holding the rank of senior second class shall be placed in subdivision B of the Second Division.

3. Clerks now holding the rank of junior second class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Third Division.

4. Third class clerks and temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies shall be placed in subdivision B of the Third Division.

7. Except as herein otherwise provided, all persons now employed in the first or inside departmental division, as defined by paragraph (a) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, including temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies, shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, be classified according to their salaries under this Act. Application to present inside Service.

8. As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the Act, the head of each department shall cause the organization of his department to be determined and defined by order in council, due regard being had to the status of each officer or clerk as the case may be. Organization of departments.

2. The order in council shall give the names of the several branches of the department, with the number and character of the offices, clerkships and other positions in each, and the duties, titles and salaries thereafter to pertain thereto.

3. After being so determined and defined, the organization of a department shall not be changed except by order in council.

4. Copies of such orders in council shall be sent to the Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

9. There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Civil Service Commission constituted.

2. The rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department: and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Status of commissioners.

10. The duties of the Commission shall be—

(a) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder; Duties of Commission.

(b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act or of any regulation made under either of the said Acts, and

and upon the request of the head of a department with the approval of the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon the organization of the department, the conduct and efficiency of its officers, clerks and other employees, and any other matter relative to the department; and in connection with, and for the purposes of, any such investigation the Governor in Council may invest the commission with all or any of the powers vested in a commissioner appointed under Part II. of *The Inquiries Act*;

(c) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

Regulations.

2. Such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

Other employment prohibited.

3. A commissioner shall not hold any other office or engage in any other employment.

Civil Service examiners and examinations.

11. The present Civil Service examiners shall continue to hold office during pleasure, and shall be under the direction of the Commission.

2. The powers of the Civil Service examiners as a board under sections 7 to 15, both inclusive, of *The Civil Service Act* shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, the Commission; and for the purposes of the said sections, either member of the Commission may exercise any function or power vested by the said sections in the chairman of the board.

3. The said sections shall, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to examinations under this Act.

4. Such further examiners as are deemed necessary may be appointed by the Commission.

Commissioners' oath of office.

12. Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Privy Council, an oath that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties devolving upon him as commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS.

Competitive admission examinations.

13. Except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council.

Qualification of candidates.

14. No person shall be admitted to such an examination unless he is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and

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has been a resident of Canada for at least three years, and is, at the time of the examination, of the full age of eighteen years and not more than thirty-five years, and presents the required certificates as to health, character and habits.

15. Before holding any such examination the Commission shall require each head of a department to furnish it with the number of additional permanent officers or clerks likely to be required in his department within the next six months. Computation of number of vacancies.

2. On this basis, and having regard also to the requirement of the several departments for temporary services, a computation shall be made by the Commission of the number of competitors to be selected at the next ensuing examination.

3. If there remain from a previous examination successful competitors who have not received appointments, their number shall be deducted in making the computation, and their names, in the order of merit, shall be placed at the top of the list to be prepared in accordance with section 17 of this Act.

16. Thereupon due notice of the examination shall be given by the Commission, stating the character and number of the positions to be competed for. Notice of examinations.

17. Immediately after the examination the Commission shall make out a list of the successful competitors thereat for each position, in the order of merit, up to the number computed in accordance with section 15. List of successful competitors.

18. From the said list the Commission, on the application of the deputy head, with the approval of the head, of any department, shall supply the required clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections to fill vacancies.

2. The selections shall be, so far as practicable, in the order of the names on the list, but the Commission may select any person who in his examination shows special qualifications for any particular subject.

3. The Commission shall forthwith notify the Treasury Board and the Auditor General of the name and position in the service of each clerk supplied to any department and also of the rejection of any such clerk during his probationary term.

4. Assignment for temporary duty shall not prejudice the right to assignment for permanent duty.

5. No clerk supplied for temporary duty shall be so employed for more than six months in any year.

19. The head of the department, on the report in writing of the deputy head, may, at any time after two months from the date of assignment, and before the expiration of six months, reject any person assigned to his department. Rejection during probation.

2. The cause of the rejection shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission, who shall thereupon select another person to take the place of the one rejected, and decide whether the latter shall be struck off the list or allowed a trial in another department.

Probationary
service.

20. After a person so selected has served a probationary term of six months, he shall be deemed to be permanently accepted for the service.

Professional
and specially
qualified
officers.

21. If the deputy head reports that the knowledge and ability requisite for the position are wholly or in part professional, technical or otherwise peculiar, the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, may appoint a person to the position without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit, provided the said person obtains from the Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.

Messengers,
packers, etc.

22. Appointments to the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer, and to such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, may be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that the person applying for the appointment possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

Temporary
clerks.

23. When, from a temporary pressure of work, extra assistance in excess of those whose names are on the list of successful competitors is required in the Inside Service of any department, the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head, based on the report in writing of the deputy head of the department that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks as are required to carry on the work of the department.

2. Every such clerk shall, however, before appointment obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than four months in any year.

PROMOTIONS.

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PROMOTIONS.

24. Promotion, other than from the third to the second division, shall be made for merit by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission.

Promotion
by merit.

25. Except as herein otherwise provided, vacancies in the first division shall be filled by promotions from the second division.

Promotion
from Second
Division to
First.

26. Clerks in the third division shall be permitted to enter for the open competitive examination for the second division, after such term of service and under such other conditions as are determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commission.

Promotion
to Second
Division

2. Any person placed in the third division upon the coming into force of this Act, may, by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, be promoted from the third division to the second division without an open competitive examination.

SALARIES.

27. The salary of a deputy head shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

Salary of
deputy
head.

2. Sections 53 to 57 of *The Civil Service Act*, both inclusive, are repealed.

R.S., c. 16,
sections
53 to 57
repealed.

28. In the first division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
First
Division.

In subdivision A, \$2,800 to \$4,000;

In subdivision B, 2,100 to 2,800.

29. In the second division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Second
Division.

In subdivision A, \$1,600 to \$2,100;

In subdivision B, 800 to 1,600.

30. In the third division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

Salaries in
Third
Division

In subdivision A, \$900 to \$1,200;

In subdivision B, 500 to

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Salaries of
temporary
clerks.

31. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act shall be the minimum salary of subdivision B of the third division.

Salaries of
messengers,
porters, etc.

32. For the position of messenger, porter, sorter, packer, and such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be \$500 and \$800, and, unless the official record, to be kept as hereinafter provided, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every person holding such a position an annual increase of fifty dollars until the maximum is reached.

Existing
conditions
continued.

2. Every person now holding such a position in the service, whether permanent or temporary, shall be continued in the like position under this Act at his present salary with the same tenure of office as if appointed to the said position under this Act, and shall be eligible for annual increase as in this section provided.

Salary on
appoint-
ment.

33. The salary on appointment shall be the minimum salary attached to the position: Provided that, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not exceeding \$500, may be added to the said salary by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head accompanied by the certificate of the Commission that the person proposed to be appointed possesses the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the said position: Provided always that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the subdivision to which the appointment is made.

Salary on
promotion.

34. If a person, on his appointment or promotion to any office or position, is in receipt of a salary in the service greater than the minimum salary of the office or position to which he is appointed or promoted, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the said office or position.

Status
preserved.

35. Nothing in this Act shall be held to reduce the status of any officer, clerk or employee in the service; and if the salary of any such officer, clerk or employee is less than the minimum salary of his subdivision or position under the provisions of this Act, his salary may forthwith be increased to such minimum.

2. Any person (whether permanent or temporary) who is in receipt of a salary at or above the maximum, as heretofore established, of the class (permanent or temporary) in which he is then serving shall, on the expiry of one year from his having

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having first been in receipt of such salary, be eligible for the increase of salary provided by this Act.

36. Except as herein otherwise provided, the salary of any person placed in the Inside Service by or under this Act or to whom the provisions thereof are made applicable, shall be that which he is then receiving, and the said salary shall determine his classification: Provided that where the amount of the salary is common to two subdivisions, the classification shall be determined by the Governor in Council. Salary and classification.

37. There may be given to every officer in the first division an annual increase of one hundred dollars, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached. Annual increase.

2. Unless the official record, to be kept in the manner hereinafter set forth, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every officer, clerk, or other employee in any subdivision of the second or third divisions an annual increase of \$50, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached.

3. In case of exceptional merit a further increase, not exceeding \$50, may be given in the second and third divisions.

4. The said increase shall only be authorized by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head and, in case of officers, clerks, and other employees of the second and third divisions to whom a further increase is recommended, accompanied by a certificate of merit from the Commission.

38. No salary or additional remuneration beyond the regular salary of the office he holds shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk, or employee in the Civil Service, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service, except by a special vote of Parliament, in which the name of the person who is to receive the remuneration shall be given; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*" or any words to like effect, shall be deemed sufficient to authorize the payment of any such additional salary or remuneration. No extra salary except by special vote.

GENERAL.

39. Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed for a period not exceeding one year, and paid as a clerk in subdivision B of the second division, and after one year's services as such secretary he shall be deemed to be appointed to such rank. Private secretaries.

40. A record of the conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the first division shall be kept in each department. Record of employees.

2. Such records shall be established by means of reports, to be furnished to the deputy head at least every three months by the chiefs of branches.

3. At the end of each year, and oftener if required by it, copies of these reports shall be sent to the Commission by the deputy head.

4. Such reports, if adverse or unfavourable, shall be shown to the persons respecting whom they are made.

Payment on
death of
employee

11. If a person dies while in the public service, after having been at least two years therein, an amount equal to two months of his salary shall be paid to his widow or to such person as the Treasury Board determines.

Attempt to
influence
Commission.

12. No person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or endeavour to influence a member of the Commission with respect to the appointment of any person to the service, or with respect to the promotion of, or an increase of salary to, any officer, clerk, or employee in the service.

2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, solicits or endeavours to influence a member of the Commission in favour of his appointment, promotion or increase of salary, shall be deemed to be unworthy of such appointment, promotion or increase, and it shall not be accorded him; and if he is employed in the Civil Service, he shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

Voting at
Dominion or
Provincial
election.

13. No officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or Provincial election if under the laws governing the said election he has the right to vote; but no such officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election.

Administra-
tion of Act
and report to
Parliament.

14. The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act and shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Commission under this Act during the preceding year.

Officers of
Parliament.

15. Wherever under sections 5, 8, 10 (paragraph *b* of subsection 1), 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 (subsection 2), 32, 33, 36 and 37 (subsection 4), of this Act or under *The Civil Service Act*, any action is authorized or directed to be taken by the Governor in Council or by order in council, such action, with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the House of Commons or the Senate, shall be taken by the House of Commons or the Senate, as the case may be, by resolution, and with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Library of Parliament, and to such other officers, clerks and employees as are under the joint control of both Houses of Parliament, shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament by resolution, or, if such action is required during
the

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the recess of Parliament, by the Governor in Council, subject to ratification by the two Houses at the next ensuing session.

16. Nothing in this Act or *The Civil Service Act* shall be held to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the officers, clerks, and employees of the House of Commons or of the Senate or of the Library of Parliament with respect to rank and precedence, or to attendance, office hours, or leave of absence, or with respect to engaging in such employment during parliamentary recess as may entitle them to receive extra salary or remuneration. The same.

17. All sums of money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1909, and applicable to the payment of the salaries or the increases to the salaries of any persons in the public service, shall, in the event of the promotion of any such persons to higher divisions or grades, or on their transfer to other positions in the public service, or on their becoming entitled to, or being granted, increases of salary under the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the payment of the salaries or increases to the salaries of such persons so promoted or transferred, or becoming entitled to, or being granted, such increases; and during the said financial year there may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada such sums of money as have not been voted by Parliament but are required for the payment of such salaries and increases of salaries as are authorized by this Act. Appropriation of moneys.

18. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September next. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX C.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 4th May, 1910.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.* Short title.

2. Sections 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed, R.S., c. 16 amended as to Outside Service. so far as concerns the Outside Service, other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of the said Act.

2. Sections 30 and 42 of the said Act are repealed as to the Ss. 30, 42 repealed. Inside Service, and as to the Outside Service other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by the said paragraph (b) Exception. of section 4.

3. Section 21 of the said Act is repealed and the following is New s. 21. substituted therefor:—

“**21.** The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held at the times and places specified under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission for the ordinary competitive examinations.” Time and place of examinations.

4. Subsection 1 of section 50 of the said Act is amended by S. 50 amended. adding thereto the following:—

“Provided that an officer shall not be transferred from the Outside Service to the Inside Service under the authority of this section unless he has served for a period of three years in the Outside Service, and no such transfer shall be made to the Third Division of the Inside Service.” Transfer from Outside to Inside service.

S. 50
amended.

5. Section 50 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Conditions of
transfer.

"4. No transfer shall be made, under the authority of this section, to the Inside Service except upon the report in writing of the deputy head that the duties performed in the Outside Service by the officer to be transferred are of a like character to those of the position to which he is to be transferred, and if performed in the Inside Service would entitle him to the said position, and that he is qualified for the duties of such position."

Temporary
transfer from
Outside to
Inside
service.

6. Any officer or employee in the Outside Service may, by order in council, be transferred to any position in the Inside Service for a period not exceeding six months, but he shall, during such period, notwithstanding his duties in the Inside Service, remain subject to the law relating to the Outside Service.

Temporary
clerks for
decennial
census.

7. Special competitive examinations may be held by the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council, for ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be employed as temporary clerks for the compilation of any decennial census, and the successful competitors may be employed temporarily for the duties aforesaid for any period not exceeding three years.

Examina-
tions and
period of
service.

Census clerks
ineligible for
other work.

2. During such term of service such temporary clerks shall not be eligible for any employment other than the compilation of the decennial census, and they shall not be entitled by reason of service in the compilation of the census to any further employment.

To receive
annual
increase.

3. Such temporary clerks shall be eligible for annual statutory increase as provided by section 37 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*.

R.S., c. 16,
Sch. B
amended.

8. That part of Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act* which relates to Customs is amended by striking out the figures and word "300 to 4,000," opposite to the word "Collectors," and substituting therefor the figures and word "300 to 4,500."

Sch. B
amended.

9. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Inland Revenue is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"INLAND REVENUE.

Salaries of
Inland
Revenue
officials.

" InspectorsSalary from \$2,000 to \$3,000
"Provided that inspectors of special manufactories may receive a salary not exceeding in the aggregate \$3,200.

"Collectors

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" Collectors.....	Salary from \$ 600 to \$2,800
" Deputy collectors.....	" 400 to 2,000
" Accountants.....	" 800 to 1,800
" Special class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	" 1,600 to 2,200
" Special class excisemen (other than the foregoing)	" 1,300 to 1,600
" First, second and third class excisemen,	" 700 to 1,500
" Probationary excisemen.....	600
" Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 700
" Messengers.	" 400 to 800

"Provided that deputy collectors who have passed the special class examination may receive an additional salary not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum; and provided further that special class excisemen and other officers connected with the survey of important manufactories may receive an additional salary not exceeding in any one case three hundred dollars per annum."

10. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Post Office is amended by striking out the heading "*Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors*" and the next following six paragraphs, and substituting therefor the following:—

"Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors, and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.

"The salary of a post office inspector, on appointment, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of three thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any post office inspector is at present less than two thousand five hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

Salaries of
post office
inspectors
and super-
intendents

"The salary of an assistant post office inspector, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any assistant post office inspector is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"The salary of a superintendent of the railway mail service, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with annual increases of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any such superintendent is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"Any post office inspector, assistant post office inspector, or superintendent of the railway mail service who has been, for the period of one year, in receipt of the maximum salary of his class, as heretofore established, shall be eligible for the increase

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increase of salary under this Act from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and, if he has served for any less period than one year at such maximum salary, he shall be eligible for the increase as soon as he has completed one year's service at such maximum salary."

Salaries of
assistant
postmasters.

11. The said Schedule B is further amended by striking out all the words under the heading "*Assistant Postmasters*" and substituting therefor the following:—

"Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$800,000... \$2,800.

"Class 2. When postage collections are from \$500,000 to \$800,000... \$2,600.

"Class 3. When postage collections are from \$250,000 to \$500,000... \$2,400.

"Class 4. When postage collections are from \$150,000 to \$250,000... \$2,200.

"Class 5. When postage collections are from \$80,000 to \$150,000... \$2,000.

"Class 6. When postage collections are from \$60,000 to \$80,000... \$1,800.

"Class 7. When postage collections are from \$40,000 to \$60,000... \$1,600.

"Class 8. When postage collections are from \$20,000 to \$40,000... \$1,400.

"Class 9. When postage collections are less than \$20,000... \$1,100 to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines."

Clerks in
outside post
offices
brought
under Act.

12. When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under *The Civil Service Act* is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed.

Date when
increases take
effect.

13. The salaries and increases provided by sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Act shall be payable as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

1908, c. 15,
new s. 4.

Inside
service.

14. Subsection 1 of section 4 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, sections 28 to 37, both inclusive, and sections 39 and 40 of this Act apply only to the Inside Service."

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15. Subsection 5 of section 18 of the said Act is amended by S. 18
inserting the word "fiscal" before the word "year" in the last amended.
line thereof, and by adding thereto the following subsection:— Fiscal year.

"6. The Commission may select for any office or employment Selections to
any person who is a successful competitor for a higher office or fill vacancies
employment; provided that no such selection shall be made to
the prejudice of any person on the list of successful competitors
for such lower office or employment."

16. Section 21 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto S. 21
the following subsection:— amended.

"2. No appointment shall be made under this section to the Third
Third Division." division

17. Section 22 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto S. 22
the following:— amended.

"Provided that no qualification as to age shall be required in No age limit
the case of appointment to the position of messenger." for
messengers.

18. The said section 22 is further amended by adding thereto S. 22
the following subsection:— amended.

"2. Any person who has satisfied the Commission in the Temporary
respects aforesaid may be appointed or employed temporarily messengers,
in any of the said positions." etc.

19. Subsection 3 of section 23 of the said Act is repealed and S. 23
the following is substituted therefor:— amended.

"3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more Temporary
than six months in any fiscal year." clerks.

20. Section 31 of the said Act is repealed and the following New s. 31.
is substituted therefor:—

"**31.** The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum Salaries of
salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully temporary
competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk em- clerks.
ployed under section 23 of this Act may be the minimum salary
authorized for subdivision B of the Third Division, or the mini-
mum salary authorized for subdivision B of the Second Divi-
sion, having regard to the duties required of him, subject in
either case to be increased as authorized by section 33 of this
Act."

21. Section 38 of the said Act is repealed and the following New s. 38.
is substituted therefor:—

"**38.** In the absence of special authority of Parliament no No additional
payment additional to the salary authorized by law shall be payment to
made to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee perman- permanent
ently employed in the Civil Service in respect of any service officers for
hereafter to be rendered by him, whether in the discharge of any service.
his ordinary duties of office or of any other duties which may
be imposed upon him, or which he may undertake or volunteer
to

Proviso as to
annual
salaries from
several
departments
to officers in
Outside
Service.

to discharge or otherwise perform; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*," or words to the like effect, shall be deemed to authorize such a payment: Provided, however, that nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the payment to any officer, clerk or employee in the Outside Service of a separate annual salary from each of two or more departments or distinct branches of the public service in respect of separate duties performed in the Outside Service for each of such departments or branches respectively, if one of such salaries is not sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, and if the aggregate salaries do not exceed reasonable compensation for the discharge of all the duties so performed; and provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 46 of this Act."

OTTAWA : Printed by CHARLES HENRY PARMELEE, Law Printer to
the King's most Excellent Majesty.

APPENDIX D.

REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WITH REFERENCE TO ENTRANCE TO THE SERVICE AND PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE.

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th day of April, 1909.)

In accordance with section 10, clause 2 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, requiring that the duties of the Civil Service Commission 'shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission, and approved by the Governor in Council,' the following regulations have been prepared by the Commission:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE INSIDE SERVICE.

1. In order to comply with section 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, which states that 'except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the inside service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council,' the Commission will provide for general competitive examinations for entrance to the following divisions and subdivisions of the inside service:—

(a) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Third Division.

(b) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Second Division.

2. In accordance with section 15 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the number of competitors to be selected, for appointment to the service, from those taking the examinations for the above divisions, shall be computed by the Commission on the basis of the reports from the several departments as to their probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

3. The general competitive examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of May and November. Forms on which applications for these examinations shall be made will be provided by the Commission, and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Commission. General competitive examinations shall be held at the following places: Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. The examination may also be held at such other places as may be selected by the Commission for the convenience of candidates applying for examination.

(2) Where competitive examinations are required involving technical or scientific subjects and necessitating the use of scientific apparatus, it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations at each of the above places, but the Commission shall, as far as possible, arrange for at least one place in each province where such examinations may be taken.

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4. Any examination may be taken in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate.

5. A general examination for messengers, porters, sorters and packers shall be held at the same time and places as the general examinations for the Second and Third Divisions, and shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard:—Reading, writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The minimum percentages of qualification shall be fifty per cent on each subject and sixty per cent on the whole examination.

6. Where messengers, porters, sorters and packers require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

7. The general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Third Division shall include the following subjects of the average high school standard: Writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, copying manuscripts, typewriting. No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in the Third Division who secures less than fifty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination.

8. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. While the marks obtained for these extra subjects shall not affect the standing of the candidates in the compulsory subjects, yet, where a knowledge of stenography or book-keeping is required for any position in the service, those having these qualifications and otherwise on the list of successful competitors will be given the preference.

9. Persons employed in the Civil Service in the Third Division may take the competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division under the following regulations:—

(2) Such persons must have been employed at least one year in the Third Division before competing in such examination; also their records in the reports to be furnished under the Civil Service Amendment Act must be good.

(3) In case of failure in such examination any person so failing shall not compete again within a year.

(4) Persons so failing may, if their records for conduct continue good, present themselves for examination a second time, but in case of failing a second time they shall not again be allowed to take the said examination.

10. To insure the availability of a sufficient number of competent typewriters and stenographers, the Commission may appoint a special competitive examination for typewriters and stenographers, for Subdivision B of the Third Division, which shall include the following subjects:—Typewriting, stenography, writing, spelling, composition and copying manuscripts.

(2) Where a sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers are not available among those who have taken the full examination for Subdivision B of the Third Division, the requirements of the departments may be supplied by appointing, in order of merit, those who have taken the special examination for typewriters and stenographers.

(3) No one appointed as the result of such special examination shall be considered as eligible for promotion to Subdivision A of the Third Division who has not subsequently qualified in the additional subjects of arithmetic, history and geography as required for the regular examination for entrance to the Third Division.

11. Where candidates for employment as temporary clerks require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the

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Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

12. Candidates for the general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Second Division shall take all of the subjects in group A of the following list, any two in group B, and any three in group C:—

A.—Writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic, typewriting, French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French.)

B.—Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology (including mineralogy), biology (animal and vegetable).

C.—Latin, German, history (modern), political science, economics, geography (general, physical and commercial), philosophy (scholastic or general), law (English or civil).

(2) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures in Group A less than 50 per cent of the marks assigned to writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic and typewriting, 40 per cent of the marks assigned to French and English and 60 per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group.

(3) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures in Groups B and C less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the subjects selected from the two groups.

(4) The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the subjects selected from the above groups. In order that due regard may be had to the different university systems in Canada, a curriculum shall be prepared by the Commission showing, with as much detail as possible, the ground to be covered under each of the subjects in the above groups A, B and C. A copy of this curriculum shall be supplied to any person on making application to the secretary of the Commission.

13. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. While the marks obtained for these extra subjects shall not affect the standing of the candidates in the compulsory subjects, yet where a knowledge of stenography or book-keeping is required for any position in the service, those having these qualifications, and otherwise on the list of successful competitors, will be given the preference.

14. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Second Division in such department requiring special competitive examinations in technical or scientific subjects, these may be provided by the Commission, instead of the general competitive examinations for Subdivision B of the Second Division. The subjects for such special examinations shall be arranged between the Commission and the deputy head of such department.

15. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a position above that of Subdivision B of the Second Division, which requires to be filled by appointment from without the service, the Commission shall, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, provide a special competitive examination or test, which may or may not involve written answers to questions, but which shall be of such a nature as to secure a person well qualified for the position to be so filled. In determining the qualifications of candidates for such positions, the examination or test shall have special reference to executive ability and tact, such special or professional training as may be required, and a successful experience in duties similar to those pertaining to the position to be filled.

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16. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act inasmuch as the person to be appointed requires to obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, the Commission, with the consent and co-operation of the head and deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, may arrange a form of examination or test, by which to determine whether the person is qualified. On satisfying the Commission that he is duly qualified, such person will receive the certificate of the Commission.

17. When the selection is made by the head and deputy head of the department without reference to the Commission, the Commission may make such inquiries and appoint such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the person so nominated, as it may deem necessary for an intelligent and responsible discharge of its duties.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE.

18. A candidate who is recommended by the head of a department for promotion, other than from the Third to the Second Division, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, must satisfy the Commission of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he is to be promoted. For this purpose the Commission, if it considers an examination necessary, may, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to take place, prescribe a promotion examination, having regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled.

19. Where there are two or more persons in the employment of a department who are eligible for promotion to any vacant position, the Commission may, on the request of the head of the department, provide a competitive promotion examination limited to those who are declared eligible for promotion. Such an examination shall have regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled. Upon the results of this examination, if satisfactory, the Commission shall issue the required certificate of qualification.

20. Candidates who, under subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, are nominated by the head of a department for promotion from the Third to the Second Division must, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, satisfy the Commission that they are qualified to enter the Second Division. To this end the Commission, after consultation with the head or deputy head of the department in which the promotion is proposed, shall prescribe a non-competitive promotion examination which, while having special reference to the requirements of the position to be filled, shall nevertheless insure a qualification substantially equivalent to that required in the open competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

21. All competitive examinations for entrance to the service shall be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* at least four weeks before the examinations are to take place. Such advertisements shall state the number of positions to be competed for, the conditions to be complied with by the competitors, the subjects to be covered by the examinations, and the places at which the examinations may be held.

22. Within one month after the publication of the results of a Civil Service examination any candidate who considers that his answer papers have not been correctly valued may make application to the Commission to have his papers re-read. Such application must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 in the case of Third Division or lower examinations, or \$5 in the case of Second Division or higher examinations. In cases where the appeal is sustained the fee will be returned.

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(2) The answer papers of all candidates at any Civil Service examination, after being valued by the examiners, shall be retained by the Commission for a period of six months from the date of publishing the results, and at the end of that period they shall be destroyed.

23. Every successful candidate, before receiving a permanent appointment to the inside service, must furnish the Commission with a certificate of good health, which shall be filled out on standard forms to be furnished by the Commission.

(2) There shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council in each place where an examination is held one or more medical examiners, from whom such certificates shall be obtained.

(3) The fees for the health certificate shall be:—For messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and for temporary clerk, two dollars (\$2); for clerks of the Third Division, three dollars (\$3); for clerks of the First and Second Divisions, five dollars (\$5).

24. Every successful candidate, before receiving an appointment to the inside service, must furnish the Commission with references to at least three reputable persons who may be able to give adequate information as to the candidate's character and habits.

25. The following shall be the schedule of fees to be paid by the candidates at the several examinations held under the direction of the Commission:—

Examination for lower grade positions, a fee of.. . . .	\$ 2 00
Examination for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a fee of.. . . .	4 00
Examination for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division, a fee of.. . . .	8 00
Extra examinations which may be authorized from time to time for positions requiring special qualifications, a fee of	10 00

Promotion examinations:—

In the Third Division.. . . .	2 00
To the Second Division.. . . .	3 00
In the Second Division.. . . .	4 00
For higher divisions.. . . .	5 00

(2) No fee shall be required for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

(3) The fees for the regular Third and Second Division examinations shall be payable by the candidates when presenting themselves for examination. The fees for the extra examinations shall be payable at the time of making application to take such an examination.

26. Copies of the reports of the 'conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the First Division,' which, in accordance with section 40 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, are required to be made in each department, shall be furnished to the Commission by the deputy heads of the various departments every three months.

(2) To insure uniformity these reports shall be made out on forms prepared by the Commission, which may be procured by the departments upon requisition to the Government Stationery Office.

27. As soon as practicable, after coming into force of these regulations, the deputy heads of the several departments shall furnish to the Commission, for the purpose of its establishment books, returns of the officers of their departments, with such particulars as to their past service and present employment as are provided on the form prepared by the Commission.

28. The secretary of the Treasury Board shall notify the Commission of all changes which take place in the organization of the offices in the several departments in the inside service, whether these changes result from the creation of new offices, the

division or combination of existing offices, or the abolition of offices; also of all changes in the personnel of the officers holding respective offices in the several departments in the inside service, whether these changes result from original appointment, promotion, transfer, death, resignation or dismissal.

29. The Commission shall select examiners duly qualified to prepare the necessary examination papers and to value the answers of the candidates, in connection with the general and special examinations provided for in the Civil Service Acts and in these regulations.

(2) Each of the examination papers for the First and Second Divisions of the inside service shall be prepared and the answers valued by two examiners.

(3) In the case of promotion examinations, and of special or technical examinations for the First and Second Divisions, as far as possible one of the two examiners shall be selected from within the department in which the appointment is to be made, and the other from without.

30. Examiners for the inside service shall be paid in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

To each examiner for setting a paper for the general competitive examinations for the First and Second Divisions..	\$15 00
Where the examination is one of a special or technical character for the First or Second Division of the inside service, and where not more than five candidates are taking the same examination, each examiner shall be allowed \$20 for setting the paper and valuing the answers.	
To each examiner for setting a paper for the Third Division examinations..	10 00
To each examiner for setting a paper for the lower grade examinations..	5 00
To each presiding examiner at the various centres where the examinations are held:—	
Per day..	10 00
Per half day..	5 00
Where the number of candidates at any centre exceeds twenty-five, an assistant examiner may be appointed for such additional number up to twenty-five, and other additional assistants may be appointed in like proportion, where the number of candidates exceed fifty.	
To each assistant to the presiding examiner:—	
Per day..	5 00
Per half day..	3 00
For valuing the answers in the case of the general competitive examinations, the compensation shall be as follows:—	
For each paper in the examinations for the First or Second Divisions..	0 50
For each paper in the examinations for the Third Division..	0 20
For each paper in the examinations for the lower grades..	0 10

APPENDIX E.

EXAMINERS FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, FROM THE 1ST
SEPTEMBER, 1909, TO THE 31ST AUGUST, 1910.*Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.*

November, 1909.

Penmanship, Arithmetic and English Ortho-	
graphy.. . . .	John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
French Orthography.. . . .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.

November, 1909.

English Spelling, Composition and Grammar..	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa.
Arithmetic.. . . .	I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa.
Geography.. . . .	I. Hood, Ottawa.
History.. . . .	W. G. Armstrong, M.A., Ottawa.
English Transcription and Writing.. . . .	W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
French Transcription, Spelling, Composition and Grammar.. . . .	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Mont- real, P.Q.
Book-keeping.. . . .	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.
English Shorthand and Typewriting.. . . .	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Shorthand and Typewriting.. . . .	J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.

Third Division Examination.

November, 1909.

English Spelling and Arithmetic.. . . .	F. A. Jones, B. A., Ottawa.
Geography, French Spelling, Composition, Transcription and Writing.. . . .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
History.. . . .	J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa.
English Composition and Transcription.. . . .	W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
English Typewriting and Stenography.. . . .	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Typewriting and Stenography.. . . .	J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.
Book-keeping.. . . .	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.

Second Division Examination.

November, 1909.

French and English.. . . .	L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
Geometry and Arithmetic.. . . .	John Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's Univer- sity, Kingston, Ont., and C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Bruns- wick, Fredericton, N.B.
English Literature.. . . .	A. MacMechan, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie Uni- versity, Halifax, N.S., and J. Marshall, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
French Literature.. . . .	Monseigneur Laflamme, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Algebra	C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and John Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Latin:	N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont., and A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
Chemistry	E. MacKay, B. A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
History	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal P.Q., and G. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
Scholastic Philosophy	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
Economics	O. D. Skelton, M. A., Ph. D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and W. C. Keirsted, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Spelling and Dictation	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, and Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
Geology	A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and Prof. F. D. Adams, Ph. D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Physics	H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.
German	H. L. Bober, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N.S., and W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
Civil Law	Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q., and Arch. McGoun, K.C., M.A., B.C.L. McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Biology	D. P. Penhallow, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
Composition	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, and W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
Geography	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
Shorthand and Typewriting	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, and J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.
Book-keeping	Geo. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.

Special Examination for position of Assistant Cerealist, Department of Agriculture.

November, 1909

Paper on Cultivation and Classification of Cereals	C. E. Saunders, Ph.D., Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
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Special Examination for position of Patent Examiner, Department of Agriculture.

November, 1909.

Mechanical Engineering	Ernest Brydone-Jack, B.A., C.E., M.Can. Soc. C.E., University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man
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Special Promotion Examination, Department of the Interior.

December, 1909.

Penmanship, Spelling and Arithmetic	John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
Composition and Letter Writing and Book-keeping	A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.

Special Examination for positions of Translator on the Staff of the Senate, and the Debates Staff of the House of Commons.

February, 1910.

Composition and Translation	L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Special Examination for the position of Accountant in the Department of Labour.

March, 1910.

Book-keeping.. .. .	Geo. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.
Arithmetic and Composition.. .. .	A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.
French.. .. .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.

May, 1910.

Penmanship, Arithmetic and English Ortho- graphy.. .. .	John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
French Orthography.. .. .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.

May, 1910.

English Grammar.. .. .	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa.
French Grammar.. .. .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., Ottawa.

Other examiners same as for Third Division Examination.

Third Division Examination.

May, 1910.

Arithmetic and English Spelling.. .. .	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
Geography, French Spelling, Composition, Transcription and Writing.. .. .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
History.. .. .	J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa.
English Composition, Transcription and Writ- ing.. .. .	W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
English Typewriting and Shorthand.. .. .	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Typewriting and Shorthand.. .. .	J. O. Marceau, Ottawa.
Book-keeping.. .. .	Geo. L. Blatch, B. A., Ottawa.

Second Division Examination.

May, 1910.

English Spelling.. .. .	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
English Composition.. .. .	A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.
English Literature.. .. .	J. Marshall, M.A., Queen's University, King- ston, Ont., and A. MacMechan, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
French Composition.. .. .	Rev. J. Boyon, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
French and English.. .. .	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Mont- real, P.Q., and L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Arithmetic and Geometry.. .. .	C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's Univer- sity, Kingston, Ont.
Algebra.. .. .	J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Physics.. .. .	J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, Ont., and H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Chemistry.. .. .	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Mont- real, P.Q., and E. Mackay, B. A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
Geology.. .. .	A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Biology.. . . .	Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and D. P. Penhallow, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Latin.. . . .	A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., and N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.
German.. . . .	H. L. Bober, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N.S., and G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
History.. . . .	Geo. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
Political Science.. . . .	S. B. Leacock, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Economics.. . . .	O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and W. C. Keirsted, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Geography and French Spelling.. . . .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
Scholastic Philosophy and French Literature..	Monseigneur Laflamme, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.
General Philosophy.. . . .	R. Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Civil Law.. . . .	Arch. McGoun, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
English Typewriting and Shorthand.. . . .	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Typewriting and Shorthand.. . . .	J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.
Book-keeping.. . . .	G. L. Blatch, B.A. Ottawa.

Special Examination for Clerkships in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior.

May, 1910.

Special papers.. . . .	E. G. Deville, LL.D., D.L.S., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
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Special Examination for position of Draughtsman, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

May, 1910.

Special papers.. . . .	Lt. Col. W. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.
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Special Examination for Draughtsmen and Clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior.

July, 1910.

Special papers.. . . .	E. G. Deville, LL.D., D.L.S., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
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Special Examination for position of Assistant in the Department of Naval Service.

August, 1910.

Book-keeping.. . . .	G. L. Blatch, B. A, Ottawa.
Composition and Arithmetic.. . . .	A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.

Special Examinations for Lower Grade positions throughout the year.

Writing, Arithmetic and English Spelling....	John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
French Spelling.. . . .	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

PART III
TABLES

TABLE No. 1.—(1) Successful Candidates at Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, November, 1909.

(A) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At Vancouver.

Broadbent, Wilfred C. M.
 Bryson, Alex. B.
 Drysdale, John.
 Dutton, Arthur.
 Greenfield, Lillian.
 Griffiths, Arthur R.
 James, George E.
 Learmouth, Alex.

McTaggart, Arthur W.
 Orr, Joanna S.
 Renwick, James.
 Rynoch, George T.
 Sciarini, Herbert.
 Turner, Gilbert J.
 Waddell, Walter H.
 Wright, William C. E.

At Victoria.

Baker, G.
 Davis, William H.
 Harris, William H.

Lory, Richard.
 Robinson, A.
 Sinclair, John B.

At Calgary.

Cooper, Francis G.
 Cunningham, Struthers C.
 Gully, Francis E.
 Holden, Hubert.

Lee, William.
 McGarry, May.
 Salisbury, Wilfred R.
 Toye, G. E.

At Edmonton.

Cook, John.
 Bagshawe, G. W.
 Fidler, Henry.
 Greaves, Chas. E.
 Letawsky, John.

Mitchell, A.
 Perraton, Walter.
 Simpson, Cecil E.
 Third, Alfred E.

At Regina.

Gravel, J. A.

At Winnipeg.

Barss, G. A.
 Benson, Ida C.
 Cringan, Alex. R.
 Cross, Fred. R.
 Denton, Wilfred.
 Dufresne, Paul.
 Eyres, Arthur W.
 Fridfinnson, William.
 Harris, R. W.
 Havercroft, John.

Kirk, Sydney A.
 Laycock, Burton.
 Leith, James R.
 McIntosh, W. Donald.
 MacDonald, D. W.
 Macaulay, John.
 Meikle, W. S.
 Millar, Alex. M.
 Osovsky, A.
 Suren, E.

At London.

Cooney, W. Chris.
 Copeland, Chester R.
 Fischer, Gordon P.
 Gilbank, Clifford J.
 Leith, Robert.

Miners, Clarence E.
 Moore, Chas. E.
 Morris, Carolyn L.
 McArthur, Daniel.
 McCracken, Morrison S.

At Hamilton.

Avis, Richard.
 Barlow, Laffayetta.
 Enright, Lawrence J.
 Keenan, James J.
 Martin, Delbert P.
 Martin, Ray M.

Matches, William.
 Nash, Richard F.
 Reid, Grace M.
 Robertson, James J.
 Way, William J.
 Wheeler, William.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

At Kingston.

Allen, Robert J.
Cathcart, A. W.

Galaugher, W. H.
Wilkinson, H. R.

At Toronto.

Addy, John J.
Bareham, Abraham.
Bee, Herbert.
Burns, Robert.
Daines, Wilfred.
Davey, F. C. P.
Elliott, Blanche F.
Finucan, William.
Gordon, Charles.
Gowans, James T.
Gyles, Richard E.
Haacke, Harry R.
Hanson, Walter J. A.
Horn, Harry R.
Ingram, Norman E.
Kaiser, Thomas W.
Kellas, James.
Lettan, William H.
Mabey, John H.

Meredith, Thomas H.
May, Edwin J.
Millar, James M.
Mitchell, Fred P.
McKinnon, Donald L.
O'Leary, Oswald J.
Overend, William.
Pascoe, Norman C.
Perkins, Nellie.
Rounds, Samuel.
Reesor, Wilmot G.
Scott, Thomas H.
Sloan, Henry C.
Tobin, Jos.
Vickers, Chas. G.
Waters, Hubert W.
Webb, Ernest.
Weller, Percy A.
White, William S.

At Ottawa.

Barratt, William A.
Cornwall, John F.
Descoteaux, Félix H.
Duhamel, Doria.
Hall, W. G. T.
Hodgins, Hector A.
Jordan, Otto.
Lacelle, Claude.

Larose, Marie F.
McLellan, Ernest H.
Neville, Redmond.
Parker, John W.
Rochon, Henry J.
Thrun, Otto.
Willett, William A.

At Montreal.

Aymong, Emilien.
Bélanger, J. Alf.
Bessette, H.
Bigonessé, Ovide.
Boucher, Cyrille.
Brodeur, J. E. A.
Brunet, Edward.
Caron, Fortunat.
Carrière, Léopold H.
Charlebois, René.
Delehanty, Thomas.
Desaulniers, Eugène L.
Desruisseau, Edw. J.
Destremps, Armand.
Duchesneau, Gaston.
Gauvin, Silvio.
Gore, Alf. G.
Gourre, Léonidas.
Graveline, Albany W.
Guay, Lorenzo.
Hébert, Rodolphe.
Héroux, Joseph.
Jacobs, Charles.
Lamoureux, Philippe.
Lamouche, Ovide.
Lebeau, Armand.
Lefebvre, Ovide.
Legault, Jules.
Mailloux, Joseph G. A.

Major, Raoul.
Marcoux, Joseph A.
Marion, Samuel.
Ménard, Rodolphe.
Moore, James J.
Murray, Louise A. M.
McNulty, George H.
O'Shaughnessy, Edgar.
Ouimet, Joseph E.
Papineau, Eug. E.
Paquette, Alfred.
Pelletier, Alpha.
Perreault, Chas. A.
Pratte, François.
Prevost, Arthur.
Primeau, Alfred.
Redmond, John.
Rohland, Joseph P.
Rogers, Edward.
Roy, A. Josaphat.
St. Jean, Zénon.
St. Laurent, Edouard.
Serre, Fridolin.
Thibaudeau, Joseph.
Thouin, Edouard.
Trudel, Arsène.
Vallières, J. Hector.
Vallée, Paul E. M.

At Quebec.

Hannons, Owen J.
Nolin, Antonio.
O'Farrell, John P.
Patry, Emile.

Paulin, F. X. A.
Samson, Odilon F.
Savard, Arthur.
Vaillancourt, Jean B.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At St. John.

Burt, Arthur.
Casey, Thomas.
Cox, Fred. W.
Currey, Albert C.
Donovan, Jeremiah J.
Joyce, Fred.
Morgan, Thomas G.

McCann, William J.
McKim, Harry R.
O'Donnell, Francis E.
Pheasant, F. Walker.
Power, Jas. B.
Puddington, H. H.

At Halifax.

Bayers, William G.
Davidson, Allen H.
Dibbon, Jos. R.
Lane, John.

McDonald, Chas. J.
O'Brien, Chas. F.
Shand, E. Stanley.
Wilson, Harry W.

At Charlottetown.

Cook, Josie.
Coyle, Gertrude.
Hayden, Edith.
Mathieson, Katie.
MacMillan, Belle.
McDonald, John.
McDougall, Harrie.
McLeod, Maude.

McLean, Mary.
McNeil, William P. H.
Newson, Hazel M.
Power, May.
Sinnott, Ella B.
Smith, William W.
Worthy, Ethel L.

(B) QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

At Vancouver.

Buchan, John.
Orr, Joanna S.
Maxwell, Robert C.

Sharpe, Lorne G.
Whitehead, Chas. A. W.

At Nelson.

Gates, W. H.

At Calgary.

Douglass, Walter S.
Ferguson, John S.
Hornbrook, John S.
Ironside, Gordon L.

McIntyre, John.
Patterson, Frank D.
Dodds, Stanley O.
Scott, Geo. J.

At Edmonton.

Falconer, William.
Gronow, Percy J.
Lee, John E.

Falconer, John S.
Page, Walter.

At Saskatoon.

Bisson, J. E.

Bruce, Geo. A.

At Moosejaw.

Carmichael, Pearl.
Greenhalgh, Bertram W.
Govenlock, Thos. G.
Tidsbury, Geo. G.

Perry, Glen R.
Scully, James J.
Wright, Ethel M. S.
Yake, J. Calvin.

At Regina.

Cadden, John.
Hunt, Albert.
Macdonald, Alan G.
Macdonald, John J.
MacNeil, G. Grant.

Muirhead, Alex.
McDonald, Thos.
Parker, John.
Shaw, Jos. B.
Sweeney, James.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

At Winnipeg.

Barnett, J. A.
 Benson, Ida C.
 Brown, Chas. G.
 Campbell, David.
 Case, Frank C.
 Christie, A. W.
 Clark, Wm. J.
 Faija, John K.

Forbes, Robert K.
 Gray, Thomas.
 Macdonald, Davidson W.
 MacDougall, John A.
 Menu, Celesta.
 Thomas, Wm. H.
 Woodrow, Fred.
 Bernier, Jos. O.

At Port Arthur.

Jetley, Hugh E.

At Windsor.

Monforton, Edmund.

At London.

Calcott, Stanley.
 Copeland, Chester R.
 Deacon, Ormston L.
 Grant, George.
 Irwin, Charles.
 Johnstone, Henry D.
 Kneitl, Emma.
 Lanaway, Noble C.

Locker, Robert A.
 MacDonald, George A.
 Morris, Carolyn L.
 McLaren, Gilbert E.
 Shillington, Robert J.
 Steel, John McK.
 Hooper, Harry R.
 Thompson, Wm. B.

At Hamilton.

Clancy, Wm. F.
 Finnigan, James H.
 Hayes, Gordon B.
 Savage, Alfred P.

Wright, Lewis.
 Savage, W. S.
 Oliver, P. Henry.

At Kingston.

Cathcart, A. W.
 Kearney, James A.
 Scott, George B.

Wilkinson, H. R.
 Galaugher, W. H.

At Toronto.

Armstrong, Thomas E.
 Barclay, Andrew L.
 Brophy, Fred W.
 Breed, Elizabeth.
 Davey, Fred C. P.
 Everest, John W.
 Foster, Wm. C.
 Frost, James H.
 Hamilton, Wm. B.
 Hayes, Wilbert.
 Hetherington, W. J.
 Hunter, Robert I.
 Ishister, Wm. P.

Law, James M.
 Mark, Sophie.
 Maunder, W. A.
 Morrison, John C.
 McCarthy, James.
 McEwan, James C.
 O'Donoghue, Geo. M.
 Park, Hume O.
 Pollock, Freda.
 Shorey, Amos B.
 Smith, Wm. P.
 Weller, Percy A.
 Woodward, Luard L.

At Ottawa.

Beaton, John.
 Bliss, Muriel.
 *Corbeil, Noé.
 Champagne, Juliette.
 Charbonneau, William W.
 Chattaway, George.
 Doran, Wm. T.
 *Certificate cancelled.

Jamieson, Silas A.
 Higgins, Ernest.
 Manhard, Wilfred E.
 Neville, P. V.
 Malette, John L.
 Powers, Gordon E.

At Charlottetown.

Irving, Kenneth H.
 Newberry, Adele W.

Smith, Wm. W.
 Wright, Leith.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At St. John, N.B.

Barry, Patrick E.
Cronin, Leonard T.
Cyr, Joseph.
Newcombe, Fred. J.

Nugent, George E.
Puddington, Harry H.
Dowd, J. J.

At Halifax.

Boreham, Gladys S.
Downie, Guy F.
Freeman, Zohett D.
Lebbetter, John T.
Logan, Heber.
Maclellan, John J.
MacCormack, Allan J.

O'Brien, Charles F.
Robichaud, Denie J.
Wall, Harold L.
Wilson, Harry W.
Shand, Elma S.
Hanway, John B.

At Montreal.

Bastien, Joseph I. E.
Beausoleil, Jules P.
Charest, Jos. A. R.
Craig, Arthur F.
Desaulniers, Eugène L.
Désy, Lucien.
Hébert, Arthur H.
Laporte, Alfred.
L'Heureux, L. Adélar.

Proulx, Conrad.
Rouillard, Raoul.
Sénécal, Joseph A.
Thivierge, Arthur.
Vaillancourt, Amédé.
Choquette, René.
Dupuis, Phil. V.
Fontaine, Joseph E. L.

At Quebec.

Beauchamp, Jos. O. E.
Bergeron, E. O. L.
Dagneau, Joseph George.
Grondin, Valmore.

O'Farrell, Agnes D.
Powers, Preston W.
Trudel, Joseph O. A.
Mercier, Jos. E. N.

(C) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

At Vancouver.

Buchan, John—Stenography, Typewriting.

At Nelson.

Gates, W. H.—Book-keeping.

At London.

Morris, Carolyn L.—Book-keeping, Typewriting.

At Kingston.

Galaugher, W. H.—Typewriting.

At Montreal.

Charest, Joseph A. R.—Book-keeping.

At Halifax.

Boreham, Gladys I.—Stenography, Typewriting. O'Brien, Chas. F.—Book-keeping.

(D) SECOND QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

At Calgary.

Salisbury, W. R.
Smith, J. Daniel.

Ross, G. D.

At Moosejaw.

Boys, V. H.

Mallen, Gerald.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

*At Winnipeg.*Baird, E. B.
Currie, H. J.Smith, P. C.
Templeton, H.*At Toronto.*Jordan, W. J.
Lishman, W. A.
Lindsay, L. H.
Moffat, W. W.O'Connor, J. T.
Swinson, D. H.
Thompson, W. C.

(2) Successful Candidates at General Competitive Examinations, November, 1909.

(A) LOWER GRADE OFFICERS.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Farlie, George H., Ottawa, Ont. | 6. Jacombe, H. G., Calgary, Alta. |
| 2. McGahey, John H., Wilson's Bay, Ont. | 7. Gravel, Omer, Montreal, P.Q. |
| 3. Legare, Alfred, Tetreauville, P.Q. | 8. McCadden, John, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Bedard, J. Edgar, Hull, P.Q. | 9. Morgan, Owen L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. DesRosiers, Dionne, Ottawa, Ont. | 10. Usher, Ernest, Ottawa, Ont. |

(B) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Doherty, Sarah L. | 3. Low, Agnes. |
| 2. Stewart, Leah L. | 4. Irish, A. Hilda. |

(C) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dery, Joseph E., Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Moyer, Lulu B., Hamilton, Ont. |
| 2. McCloskey, Agnes, Chesterville, Ont. | 23. Evoy, Irene, Quebec, P.Q. |
| 3. Harkness, Ada, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 24. Fetterly, Ethel S., Cornwall, Ont. |
| 4. Adams, Gertrude E., L'Orignal, Ont. | 25. Pelletier, J. Aldoria, Hull, P.Q. |
| 5. Robitaille, Oscar, Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Hebert, Bernadette, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Wood, Perry A., Toronto, Ont. | 27. Arkley, Helga P., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Connolly, James J., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Rivington, Eleanor S., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Crosby, Bertha A., Uxbridge, Ont. | 29. Grant, Jessie B., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. McJanet, Jessie P., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Govenlock, Euphemia, Seaforth, Ont. |
| 10. Rook, Jennie E., Prescott, Ont. | 31. Rooney, Helene E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Janes, Lila E., Lindsay, Ont. | 32. Bedard, Delphine, Hull, P.Q. |
| 12. Kinsman, Mildred, Canning, N.S. | 33. Cornfoot, Nathan A., Charlottetown, P.E.I. |
| 13. Mennie, Edward L., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Pratte, Gaston, Riviere-du-Loup S't'n, P.Q. |
| 14. Purcell, P. J. Thomas, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Hollister, Arthur, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Shore, Sarah G., Ottawa, Ont. | 36. Dodson, Fred. J., Red Deer, Alta. |
| 16. Spotswood, Edna, Riceville, Ont. | 37. Lisle, Edward, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Dumouchel, Corinne, Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Welsh, William, St. Catharines, Ont. |
| 18. Bartlett, Elizabeth M.B., Ottawa, Ont. | 39. Desmarais, Herve, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. Paterson, Mary K., Renfrew, Ont. | 40. Buck, Stanley E., Brantford, Ont. |
| 20. LeRoy, Sarah, Ottawa, Ont. | 41. Pelletier, Eugene, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Rankins, Grace A., Ottawa, Ont. | |

(D) TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Morrison, Lillian. | 10. Ardley, Nellie M. |
| 2. Trudel, Jeanne. | 11. Ells, Lena A. |
| 3. Hebert, Berthe. | 12. Barber, Lily J. |
| 4. Low, Constance M. | 13. Kilt, Esther I. |
| 5. Fyles, Faith. | 14. Stothers, Laura R. |
| 6. Moss, Laura. | 15. Quinney, Hattie A. |
| 7. Bauer, Bertha T. | 16. Rooney, Minnie H. |
| 8. Giroux, Adeline. | 17. Edwards, Mary T. |
| 9. Nagle, E. Loretto. | 18. Lanthier, Mary E. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(E) SECOND DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Astle, Thomas F. | 6. Malette, Wm. J. |
| 2. Campbell, C. Elmer. | 7. Lafrance, Oscar. |
| 3. Burroughs, John A. | 8. Loranger, Jean M. J. |
| 4. Racette, J. B. F. | 9. Rousseau, Joseph A. S. |
| 5. Gauthier, Joseph L. U. | |

- (3) Successful candidate at Special Promotion Examination, Department of Trade and Commerce, November, 1909.

Bawden, F. E.

- (4) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for position of Patent Examiner in the Department of Agriculture, November, 1909.

Mace, Frank G., Hamilton, Ont.

- (5) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Promotion Examination in the Department of the Interior, December, 1909.

H. J. R. Ottawa

- (6) Successful Candidate at Special Qualifying Examination for position of Translator on the Staff of the Senate, February, 1910.

De Montigny, L. J., Montreal, P.Q.

- (7) Successful Candidate at Special Qualifying Examination for position of Translator on the Debates Staff of the House of Commons, February, 1910.

Desaulniers, Ernest, Ottawa, Ont.

- (8) Successful Candidate at Special Competitive Examination for position of Engrosser in the Department of the Interior, February, 1910.

Marchand, Charles E., Ottawa, Ont.

- (9) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Accountant in the Department of Labour, March, 1910.

Thomas, E. A., Ottawa, Ont.

- (10) Successful candidates at General Competitive Examinations for the Inside Service, May, 1910.

(A) LOWER GRADE OFFICES.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kerr, Allan, Ottawa, Ont. | 19. Bonneville, Nazaire, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Ellement, Ambrose A., Ottawa, Ont. | 20. Lafleur, Rodolphe, Montreal, P.Q. |
| 3. Forde, Alban, Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Frechette, Eugene, Hull, P.Q. |
| 4. Anderson, Fred. E., Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Burnside, Christopher, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Cadieux, Joseph A., Ottawa, Ont. | 23. Mullen, Edmund G. F., Hull, P.Q. |
| 6. Marcile, Albert A., Acton Vale, P.Q. | 24. Barsalon, Dieudonné, L'Ange Gardien, P.Q. |
| 7. Mackenzie, John J., Green Hill, N.S. | 25. Parent, Joseph H., Montréal, P.Q. |
| 8. Laferrière, Roland, Hull, P.Q. | 26. Lundy, W. M., St. John, N.B. |
| 9. Yorke, G. W., Pembroke, Ont. | 27. Campbell, William J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Donohue, Jerry, Cormac, Ont. | 28. Gibson, James E., Hull, P.Q. |
| 11. Desrosiers, E., Hull, P.Q. | 29. Genereux, L. A., Montreal, P.Q. |
| 12. Hoad, William F., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Ferguson, William T., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Enright, Arthur F. J. Toronto, Ont. | 31. Vaillant, François, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Larcher, Blanche, Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Neville, Redmond J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Sproule, Athol H., Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Whitmore, Louis C., Rochonville, P.Q. |
| 16. Desmarais, Ovila, Hull, P.Q. | 34. Moisan, F. X. P., Quebec, P.Q. |
| 17. Mallette, Rosario, Oka, P.Q. | 35. Perrier, Joseph L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Bourgeau, Walter J., Aylmer, P.Q. | 36. Mayer, Olier, Ottawa, Ont. |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

(B) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.**In Order of Merit—**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Shaw, A. Louise, Montreal, P.Q. | 19. McCuaig, Christina I., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Morris, Carolyn, Oil Springs, Ont. | 20. McDonald, Catherine A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Robertson, Muriel S., Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Lennan, Minnie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Arnoldi, Clara E., Edmonton, Alta. | 22. McVity, Mary E., Aylmer, P.Q. |
| 5. Bremner, Irene G., Halifax, N.S. | 23. Dion, Marie B., Hull, P.Q. |
| 6. Fairbairn, Hattie G., Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Lanthier, Mary E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Stuart, Mabel L., Prescott, Ont. | 25. Gleason, Anna, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Bailey, Anita B., Toronto. | 26. Lespérance, Eva, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Blackburn, Ina B., London, Ont. | 27. Laflamme, Joseph, Hull, P.Q. |
| 10. Burgess, Marion I., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Foisy, Wilfrid, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Feeney, Mary E., Peterborough, Ont. | 29. Robitaille, Edgar, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Barber, Lily J., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Têtu, Alexandre, Quebec, P.Q. |
| 13. White, Edith, Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Levesque, Placide, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Bertram, Amy R. London, Ont. | 32. Stevens, Frank A., Belleville, Ont. |
| 15. Cleary, Ella A., Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Lowry, Victor C., Hamilton, Ont. |
| 16. Gibeault, Albert, Montreal, P.Q. | 34. de Bellefeuille, Lionel, Montreal, P.Q. |
| 17. Hervey, Violet B., Round Hill, N.S. | 35. Miller, Sidney L., Charlottetown, P.E.I. |
| 18. Burke, Agnes, Ottawa, Ont. | |

(C) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.**In Order of Merit—**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Anderson, C. Elva, Newmarket, Ont. | 19. McLellan, Ernest H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 2. Russell, Blanche A., Ottawa, Ont. | 20. Cadieux, Joseph A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Bauer, Bertha, Hamilton, Ont. | 21. Pothier, Alpheé, Pubnico, N.S. |
| 4. MacKenzie, Isabella, Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Mathie, Andrew T., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. McRae, Christine, Apple Hill, Ont. | 23. Bazinet, Odilon G. J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Beaubien, Alderic H., Quebec, P.Q. | 24. York, John E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Kelly, John P., Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Reid, William T., Vallentyne, Ont. |
| 8. Watson, James W., Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Fowler, Robert, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. McLaren, Robert D., Ottawa, Ont. | 27. Pelletier, Donat, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Baril, Conrad, Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Daley, Stanley J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Neville, Peter V., Aultsville, Ont. | 29. Dame, Honoré, Hull, P.Q. |
| 12. Vincent, Walter M., Golspie, Ont. | 30. Wilson, Walter L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Buchanan, Herbert J., Maberley, Ont. | 31. Macdonald, Maitland M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Danis, Rene R., Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Pratte, Hervé, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Griffiths, Charles G., Toronto, Ont. | 33. Danis, James T., Daniston, Ont. |
| 16. McCutcheon, Lewis W., Walkerton, Ont. | 34. Heisler, John A., Indian Harbour, N.S. |
| 17. Irving, Kenneth H., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 35. Perrier, Joseph L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Braceland, D. P., Ottawa, Ont. | |

(D) SECOND DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.**In Order of Merit—**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wallace, Charles A., Ottawa, Ont. | 16. Rideout, E. Aubrey, Fredericton, N.B. |
| 2. Smith, Reginald G., Ottawa, Ont. | 17. Guimond, Georges, Iberville, P.Q. |
| 3. Nichols, Edward W., Acaciaville, N.S. | 18. Jodoin, Raymond, Montreal, P.Q. |
| 4. Elliott, Henry E., Harriston, Ont. | 19. Iveson, Walter L., Metcalfe, Ont. |
| 5. Bourgault, Berthe, Ottawa, Ont. | 20. Dumoulin, Rene, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Lord, Alexander R., Fenelon Falls, Ont. | 21. Chisholm, Austin J., Goderich, Ont. |
| 7. Vaughan, Gladys E. B., Sackville, N.B. | 22. Bourgault, Juliette, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Taylor, Lorne B., Reid's Mills, Ont. | 23. Cook, George H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Kendall, Carson J., Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Clarke, Douglas E., Mountain, Ont. |
| 10. McCully, Robert C., Bathurst, N.B. | 25. Smithers, Harry L., Dunnville, Ont. |
| 11. Thivierge, Arthur, Montreal, P.Q. | 26. Kane, Leo A., Kingston, Ont. |
| 12. Ronson, Clifford W., Toronto, Ont. | 27. Dehler, George J., Linwood, Ont. |
| 13. Spence, William A., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Mover, Flossie M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Cheney, Harry W., Ottawa, Ont. | 29. Pelletier, Romuald, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Cohoon, Aubrey A., Ottawa, Ont. | |

(11) Successful candidates at Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Division of the Post Office Department, May, 1910.

(A) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.*At Vancouver.*

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Boecher, G. H. | Morgan, John. |
| Brooke, B. R. F. | Murray, E. C. |
| Charbonneau, Joseph. | Murray, J. J. |
| Chaplin, Lionel. | Nash, Stanley. |
| Evans, Fred. | Oben, A. J. |
| Lalonde, Leon. | Ogilvy, C. S. |
| Longworth, R. W. | Prendergast, Matthew. |
| LeMesurier, F. W. | Norris, J. A. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Victoria.

McIntosh, C. H.

Snell, M. D.

*At Edmonton.*Fraser, A. M.
Maxwell, O. B.
Morin, A.Reneault, J. E.
Perraton, C.*At Regina.*Roberts, H. R.
Vermilyea, W.

White, R. J.

*At Calgary.*Chudley, E. G.
Court, W. G.
Cummer, R. V.
Draper, William.
Galbraith, S. G.
Ferval, P.
Hill, R. C.Horne, W.
Howse, T.
McKenna, F. A.
McLean, S. A.
Riddell, D. A.
Waddell, A. T.*At Winnipeg.*Charleston, A. W. J.
Green, W. J.
Gourley, Samuel A.
Henderson, Jos.
Harvey, H. C.
Ingram, H.Morrison, A. M.
Neily, Geo. F.
Rodriguez, P. J.
Scott, W.
Sterland, Robert.
Treherne, A. E.*At London.*Cameron, D. N.
Charlton, J.McGuigan, C. T.
Mahoney, H.*At Kingston.*

Kane, James F.

*At Toronto.*Bulger, J. L.
Credicott, R.
Dumpey, M. H.
Falvey, W. P.
Fitzsimmons, C. H.
Giroux, J. C.
Harris, A.
Murray, A. O.
McIntosh, Wm.Orpen, Edward H.
Podger, Charles.
Pennell, Wm.
Thornton, F.
Walker, J. B.
Wood, S. D.
Stone, Ilbert.
Farrell, J.*At Ottawa.*

Hurtubise, A.

Durham, W. H.

*At Montreal.*Bisaillon, Alex.
Bourbonnière, Mrs. J. O.
Collet, C.
Courtois, G.
D'Estimauville, E. M. S.
Francis, C. H.Hamilton, A. A.
Martineau, Mary C.
Merineau, J. B.
Poupart, F. L.
Reid, A.
Steben, G. A.*At St. John, N.B.*

Mackin, W.

At Halifax.

Campbell, C.

Phillips, A. L.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

(B) QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

At Edmonton.

Leslie, P. D.

At Calgary.

Bell, E. C.

At Regina.

Benoit, O. D.

Parker, L. N.

*At Moosejaw.*Davidson, T.
Ferguson, H. F.
Hewitt, Thomas H.Manahan, R. M.
Maclean, D. B.
Penton, H.*At Saskatoon.*

Cameron, G. F.

At Winnipeg.

Nicholl, F. A.

Maclean, Daniel J.

At London.

Thompson, A. S.

*At Toronto.*Chapman, W. B.
McWhirter, H. J.
Meredith, T. H.
McCall, P. L.Reive, J. W.
Eaton, Mrs. F. M.
Coulter, A. K.*At Ottawa.*

Musgrove, Milton W.

Lucas, Elmer.

*At Montreal.*Gravel, E.
Gauvin, Silvio.Linothen, J. H.
Lemoine, Eugene.*At Quebec.*Godbout, M. J. A.
Marchand, W.

Coleman, Ellen M.

At St. John.

Carvell, W. W.

*At Halifax.*Burrill, S. D.
Dunn, C. P.

Fahie, W. H.

(12) Successful candidates at Promotion Examinations for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs, May, 1910.

At Vancouver.

Sowter, A. B.

At Regina.

Shaw, J. B.

At Winnipeg.

Kennedy, A. M.

At Port Arthur.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Boyce, T. R.

*At Montreal.*Latouche, A. M.
McGoldrick, M. P.

Sorley, J. S.

- (13) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for six clerkships in the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. May, 1910.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Fredette, J. F., Ottawa, Ont. | 3. Dubuc, Charles P., Montreal, P.Q. |
| 2. Gagnon, J. N., Montreal, P.Q. | 4. LaBeree, Edwin E., Ottawa, Ont. |

- (14) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Draughtsman in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. May, 1910.

Carson, William Harvey, Ottawa, Ont.

- (15) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for three positions as Chemists at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture. June, 1910.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Carruthers, E. B., Toronto, Ont. | 3. Stuart, A. T., Toronto, Ont. |
| 2. Robinson, C. H., Toronto, Ont. | |

- (16) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for five clerkships in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior. July, 1910.

In Order of Merit—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Roe, B. J., Ottawa, Ont. | 4. McCully, Robert C., Bathurst, N.B. |
| 2. Bradley, James D., Ottawa, Ont. | 5. Roe, A. J. F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Fournier, Ovide E., Coaticook, P.Q. | |

- (17) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examinations for two positions of Assistant Accountants in the Department of Naval Service, August, 1910.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Williams, H. F., Ottawa, Ont. | 2. Talbot, F. X., Ottawa, Ont. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|

- (18) Successful candidates at Special Qualifying Examinations for lower grade offices, from 1st September, 1909, to 31st August, 1910.

Department of the Interior, November, 1909.

Fagan, Thomas.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, November, 1909.

Bohemier, Emile.

Department of the Interior, December, 1909.

Chaput, Len.

Department of Justice, December, 1909.

Warner, Harry.

Department of the Interior, March, 1910.

Mann, Arthur.

Department of Agriculture, March, 1910.

O'Keefe, John.

Post Office Department, March, 1910.

Platt, Hugh.

Department of the Interior, July, 1910.

Humphries, Archibald.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TABLE No. 2.—Showing attendance at the several examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission.

(1) Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, November, 1909.

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.	Qualifying.	Total.
Victoria...	7		7
Vancouver...	16	10	26
Nelson...		2	2
Edmonton...	9	8	17
Calgary...	10	12	22
Saskatoon...		5	5
Moosejaw...	2	11	13
Regina...	1	14	15
Winnipeg...	25	31	56
Port Arthur...		1	1
Windsor...		3	3
London...	13	27	40
Hamilton...	14	17	31
Toronto...	66	48	114
Kingston...	5	9	14
Ottawa...	29	29	58
Montreal...	94	50	144
Quebec...	16	31	47
St. John...	17	14	31
Charlottetown...	16	4	20
Halifax...	13	28	41
	353	354	707

(2) General Competitive Examinations, November, 1909.

Place of Examination.	Lower Grades.	Third Division.		Second Division.	Total.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	
Calgary...	1				1
Edmonton...		1			1
Port Arthur...			1		1
Sault Ste. Marie...			1		1
Windsor...	1				1
London...		1	2		3
Hamilton...	2	2	3	2	9
Toronto...		5	4		9
Kingston...	1	1			2
Ottawa...	18	35	93	4	150
Montreal...	6	4	2	4	16
Quebec...	3	3	2	1	9
St. John...		1	1		2
Charlottetown...		2			2
Yarmouth...				1	1
Halifax...			4		4
	32	55	113	12	212

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

	Men.
(3.) Special Promotion Examination, Department of Trade and Commerce, held at Ottawa, November, 1909.	1
(4.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Assistant Chemist at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, held at Ottawa, November, 1909.	1
(5.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Assistant Cerealist at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, held at Ottawa, November, 1909.	1
(6.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Patent Examiner in the Department of Agriculture, November, 1909.	
At Toronto.	2
At Ottawa.	1
(7.) Special Competitive Promotion Examination, Department of the Interior, held at Ottawa, December, 1909.	4
(8.) Special Qualifying Examination for the position of Translator on the Staff of the Senate, held at Ottawa, February, 1910.	1
(9.) Special Qualifying Examination for the position of Translator on the Debates Staff of the House of Commons, held at Ottawa, February, 1910.	1
(10.) Special Examination for the position of Engrosser in the Department of the Interior, held at Ottawa, February, 1910.	1
(11.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Accountant in the Department of Labour, March, 1910.	
At Ottawa.	14
At Montreal.	7

(12) General Competitive Examinations, May, 1910.

Place of Examination.	Lower Grades.	THIRD DIVISION.		SECOND DIVISION.		Total.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Edmonton			2			2
London		2	2	1		5
Hamilton	1	3	4	2		10
Toronto	3	5	6	3		17
Kingston		6	4	2		12
Ottawa	80	78	118	15	3	294
Montreal	11	17	2	6		36
Quebec	2	9	2	2		15
Fredericton				1		1
Moncton				1	1	2
St. John.	1					1
Charlottetown.		4				4
Yarmouth		2				2
Halifax	1	3	2	1		7
	99	129	142	34	4	408

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

(13) Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Division of the Post Office Department, May, 1910.

Place of Examination.	Prelimin-ary.	Qualify-ing.	Total.
Victoria.....	2		2
Vancouver.....	20	1	21
Nelson.....		2	2
Edmonton.....	6	4	10
Calgary.....	13	12	25
Moosejaw.....		10	10
Saskatoon.....		1	1
Regina.....	3	4	7
Winnipeg.....	17	16	33
London.....	4	4	8
Hamilton.....		5	5
Toronto.....	24	15	39
Kingston.....	2	3	5
Ottawa.....	6	12	18
Montreal.....	20	18	38
Quebec.....	4	11	15
St. John.....	3	5	8
Halifax.....	3	11	14
	127	134	261

(14) Promotion Examinations for the Outside Division of the Customs Department, May, 1910.

	Men.
At Quebec	1
" Montreal.....	3
" Port Arthur.....	1
" Winnipeg	1
" Regina.....	1
" Calgary.....	1
" Vancouver	2
	10

Men.

(15) Special Competitive Examination for clerkships in the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior, May, 1910.

At Ottawa..	2
At Montreal..	2

(16) Special Competitive Examination for position of Draughtsman in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, May, 1910.

At Ottawa..	2
At Halifax..	1

(17) Special Competitive Examination for positions as Chemists at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, held at Ottawa, June, 1910... 11

(18) Special Competitive Examination for positions as Draughtsmen in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, July 1910.

At Ottawa..	4
At Quebec..	2

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(19) Special Competitive Examination for clerkships in the Topographical
Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, July, 1910.

At Ottawa.. . . .	6
At Montreal.. . . .	2

(20) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Assistant Account-
ant in the Department of Naval Service, August, 1910.

At Ottawa.. . . .	5
At Montreal.. . . .	3

(21) Special Examinations for lower grade offices—

Department of the Interior, October, 1909.. . . .	2
Department of Justice, November, 1909.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, November, 1909.. . . .	3
Department of Marine and Fisheries, November, 1909.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, December, 1909.. . . .	1
Department of Justice, December, 1909.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, March, 1910.. . . .	2
Department of Agriculture, March, 1910.. . . .	1
Post Office Department, March, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, April, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, July, 1910.. . . .	2
Department of Mines, July, 1910.. . . .	1
Department of the Interior, August, 1910.. . . .	1

TABLE No. 3.—Showing Appointments made under Section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, to Lower Grade Offices.

(A) Selected from the general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by departments and qualified by special examination.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Position.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Certificate.	Department.
A.						
Ainsborough, William P.	24	500	Messenger, &c	Ottawa	October 1, 1909.	Labour.
Chche, Joseph A.	19	500	Sorter.	St. Joseph, Que	April 11, 1910.	Post Office.
Dalaire, Leopold J.	20	500	Packer.	Ottawa.	December 1, 1909.	Customs.
Ellement, A. Augustine.	18	500	"	"	August 3, 1910.	Mines.
Hebert, Alfred.	23	500	Messenger.	Montreal, Que	October 30, 1909.	Post Office.
Heron, J. Gordon.	18	500	"	Billings' Bridge, Ont.	April 15, 1910.	"
Legare, Alfred.	19	500	Sorter.	Tetreauville, Que.	April 11, 1910.	"
Macdonald, John A.	27	500	Messenger.	Ottawa, Ont.	November 29, 1909.	Commission of Conservation.
Mathie, Andrew H.	33	500	"	"	September 28, 1909.	Agriculture.
Pigeon, Adeland.	26	500	Sorter.	Montreal.	November 1, 1909.	Post Office.
White, William.	28	500	Packer.	Toronto	October 5, 1909.	"
B.						
Bohemier, Emile.	24	500	Messenger	Montreal, Que	November 16, 1909.	Marine and Fisheries.
Burnside, Christopher.	33	500	"	Ottawa.	July 8, 1910.	Supt. of Insurance.
Chaput, Lionel.	21	500	Sorter	"	January 4, 1910.	Interior.
Fortin, Louis David.	28	500	Messenger.	"	September 9, 1909.	House of Commons
Hoad, William F.	35	500	"	"	June 22, 1910.	Interior.
Laferriere, Roland.	39	500	"	Hull, Que.	August 17, 1910.	"
Larcher, Blanche.	23	500	Sorter.	Ottawa.	June 21, 1910.	Post Office
Larose, Marie Fleurette.	18	500	"	"	April 1, 1910.	"
Mann, Arthur E.	25	500	Messenger.	"	March 4, 1910.	Interior.
Massé, Gehussa	33	500	Packer.	Hull, Que.	September 22, 1909.	Printing and Stationery.
Milner, Arthur.	30	500	Messenger.	Westboro', Ont.	March 2, 1910.	Interior.
McCadden, John.	20	500	Packer.	Ottawa.	April 14, 1910.	"
O'Keefe, John.	22	500	Messenger.	"	March 16, 1910.	Agriculture.
O'Meara, Michael T.	50	500	"	"	June 16, 1910.	Interior.
Platz, Hugh.	30	500	"	"	March 13, 1910.	Post Office.
Rump, William.	25	500	"	"	April 20, 1910.	Labour.
Usher, Ernest.	24	500	"	"	April 5, 1910	Interior.
Vaillant, François.	18	500	"	Masham Mills, Que.	July 5, 1910.	Agriculture.
Warner, Harry C.	20	500	"	Ottawa.	January 4, 1910.	Justice.
Whitmore, Louis C.	23	500	"	Rochonville, Que.	July 9, 1910.	Interior.

TABLE No. 4.—Showing persons to whom Certificates of Qualification were issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Lower Grade offices.

(A) From general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by departments.

Department.	Name.	Salary.	Date of Certificate	Position	Permanent Appointment.	Department.
A.		\$				
Auditor General Interior Post Office.	Desmarais, Ovide.	500	August 22, 1910	Messenger.		
	McCadden, John.	500	April 14, 1910	Packer.		
	Dalatre, Leopold J.	500	November 6, 1909	Sorter.	December 1, 1909.	Customs
	Macdonald, John A.	500	" 6, 1909	"	November 29, 1909.	Commission of Conservation.
	Cliche, Joseph A.	500	" 24, 1909	"	April 10, 1910	Post Office.
	Farlie, G. H.	500	December 4, 1909	"		
	Heron, Gordon D.	500	" 4, 1909	Messenger.	April 15, 1910	"
	Legare, Alfred	500	January 5, 1910	Sorter.	" 11, 1910	"
	Clarke, Wm. McL.	500	June 21, 1910.	"		
	Forde, Alban	500	" 28, 1910	"		
	Desrosiers, E.	500	July 23, 1910.	Messenger.		
	Yorke, G. W.	500	August 8, 1910	"		
B.						
Agriculture. Interior	O'Neill, R.		October 11, 1909	Caretaker.		
	Fagan, Thomas.	500	November 16, 1909.	Messenger.		
Post Office.	Gibson, J. E.	500	June 27, 1910	"		
	Humphries, Archibald	500	July 21, 1910.	"		
	McMillan, A. J.	500	June 6, 1910	Sorter.		
	Fotheringham, J.	500	" 21, 1910	"		

TABLE No. 5. Showing Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division of the Inside Service, as the result of open Competitive Examination.

Name.	Age	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
Adams Gertrude	26	\$ 500	L'Orignal, Ont.	March 1, 1910.	Commission of Conservation.
Alexander, Helen B.	33	650	Galt	June 1, 1910.	Auditor General.
Anderson, Florence L.	30	500	Ottawa	April 28, 1910	Public Works.
Bailey, Anita B.	29	500	Toronto	July 20, 1910.	Indian Affairs.
Barber, Lily J.	23	500	Ottawa	June 18, 1910.	Interior.
Baril, Conrad	19	700	"	July 7, 1910.	"
Bartlett, Elizabeth M.	20	500	"	" 1, 1910.	Auditor General.
Bazinnet, Odilon	21	500	Clarence Creek, Ont.	June 24, 1910.	Interior.
Beaubien, Alderie H.	20	700	Cap-de-la Madeleine, P.Q.	July 9, 1910	"
Bedard, Delphine	28	500	Hull, P.Q.	January 17, 1910.	Commission of Conservation.
Buck, Stanley E.	18	500	Brantford, Ont.	" 27, 1910.	Marine and Fisheries.
Burgess, Marion I.	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.	June 29, 1910.	Post Office.
Cadioux, Joseph A.	25	500	Rigaud, P.Q.	" 18, 1910.	Interior.
Callbeck, Colin H.	28	750	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	December 1, 1909.	Customs.
Cameron, Daisy D.	21	500	Arnprior, Ont.	April 1, 1910.	Interior.
Casey, Margaret M.	20	500	Ottawa, Ont.	February 1, 1910.	Public Works.
Cleary, Ella A.	21	500	"	June 18, 1910.	Interior.
Coghlan, Mary Helena.	18	500	"	September 28, 1909.	Indian Affairs.
Cole, May A.	30	500	"	" 16, 1909.	Agriculture.
Connolly, James J.	19	500	"	January 1, 1910.	External Affairs.
Cornfoot, Nathan A.	25	800	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	April 1, 1910.	Secretary of State.
Crosby, Bertha.	21	500	Uxbridge, Ont.	" 1, 1910.	Interior.
Dame, Honore.	18	500	Rougemont, P.Q.	July 15, 1910	Post Office.
Danis, James T.	19	500	Daniston, Ont.	June 18, 1910.	Interior.
Danis, Rene R.	20	500	Ottawa, Ont.	" 25, 1910.	Post Office.
Darby, Nora E.	18	500	"	September 29, 1909.	Indian Affairs.
Dery, Joseph E.	18	500	"	January 1, 1910	Customs.
Desmarais, Herve	19	500	"	May 28, 1910.	Marine and Fisheries
Doherty, Sarah L.	32	500	"	July 1, 1910.	"
Dunne, Annie	19	500	"	December 1, 1909.	Interior.
Eastcott, Gertrude.	22	500	"	September 15, 1909.	Agriculture.
Fairbairn, Hattie G.	21	500	"	July 22, 1910.	"
Fetterly, Ethel S.	23	500	Cornwall	April 11, 1910.	Finance.
Fowler, Robert	33	500	Ottawa	June 25, 1910.	Post Office.
Gauthier, Agnes	28	500	"	April 1, 1910.	Interior.
Gleason, Anna.	26	500	"	July 1, 1910	Post Office.
Govenlock, Euphemia	25	500	Seaforth	June 23, 1910.	Auditor General.

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Grant, Jessie B.	23	500	Ottawa	July 1, 1910	Militia and Defence
Gébert, Bernadette	21	500	"	April 1, 1910	Interior
Heisler, Arthur	22	500	Indian Harbour, N.S.	July 16, 1910	Trade and Commerce
Henry, Florence B.	34	500	Bellefleur, Ont.	May 4, 1910	Finance
Hollister, Arthur	20	500	Ottawa, Ont.	January 2, 1910	Post Office
Irish, A. Hilda	19	500	Aylmer, P.Q.	April 1, 1910	Interior
Irving, Kenneth	22	500	Cape Traverse, P.E.I.	July 4, 1910	Post Office
Janes, Lila E.	27	650	Lindsay, Ont.	March 1, 1910	Mines
Jones, Helen M.	25	500	Kemptville, Ont.	October 19, 1909	Trade and Commerce
Kemp, Goldwin O.	24	500	Westboro	December 7, 1909	Customs
Kinsman, Mildred B.	24	500	Canning, N.S.	April 1, 1910	Interior
Kniewasser, Margaret	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.	" 11, 1910	Finance
Lafontaine, Joseph	21	500	Hull, P.Q.	June 18, 1910	Interior
Lally, Loretta	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.	April 11, 1910	Finance
Lee, Frances A. Violet	29	500	"	" 1, 1910	Labour
Lennan, Minnie	25	500	"	June 18, 1910	Interior
LeRoy, Sarah	24	500	"	November 29, 1909	Agriculture
Lisle, Edward	18	500	"	January 5, 1910	"
Low, Agnes	19	500	"	April 1, 1910	Interior
Lyons, Mary C.	25	500	"	October 18, 1909	Marine and Fisheries
MacDonald, H. Adelbert	22	500	"	April 1, 1910	Interior
MacDonald, M. Angela	21	500	Harrison's Corners, Ont.	" 1, 1910	"
MacDonald, Mairland M.	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.	July 1, 1910	Post Office
Mathie, Andrew H.	34	500	"	" 7, 1910	Railways and Canal
Mennie, Edward T.	19	500	Clarence	January 18, 1910	Interior
Merkley, Elma B. I.	29	500	Ottawa	March 1, 1910	Trade and Commerce
Merrill, Eva H.	18	500	"	April 1, 1910	Interior
Miller, Sidney L.	24	500	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	July 21, 1910	Post Office
McClennan, Theodor A.	29	500	Peterborough, Ont.	September 28, 1909	Agriculture
McCloskey, Agnes	26	500	Chesterville	April 1, 1910	External Affairs
McCaig, Charlotte E.	26	500	Ottawa	October 18, 1909	Marine and Fisheries
McCutcheon, Lewis W.	22	500	Bellefleur	July 19, 1910	Agriculture
McDonald, Catherine A.	18	500	Ottawa	" 11, 1910	Mines
McJanet, Jessie P.	20	500	"	February 17, 1910	Post Office
McLennan, Ernest H.	21	500	"	August 2, 1910	Marine and Fisheries
McPherson, Hattie G.	35	700	Prescott	September 24, 1909	Public Works
McRoberts, Florence B.	23	500	Bishop's Mills	October 1, 1909	Post Office
McVity, Mary E.	22	500	Aylmer, P.Q.	July 1, 1910	Interior
Neville, Peter Vincent	19	700	Aultsville	June 18, 1910	Interior
Ogilvy, Alexander S.	19	500	Ottawa	October 1, 1909	Customs
Pelletier, J. Aldoria	23	500	Hull, P.Q.	January 21, 1910	Post Office
Pelletier, Donat	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.	July 1, 1910	"
Pelletier, Eugene	18	500	"	January 3, 1910	"
Perrier, Joseph L.	21	500	Moose Creek, Ont.	June 18, 1910	Interior
Pothier, Alphonse	18	500	Upper West Pubnico, N.S.	July 8, 1910	Post Office
Pratte, Gaston	18	700	Fraserville, P.Q.	February 15, 1910	Interior
Purcell, P. J. Thomas	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.	January 2, 1910	Post Office
Rankins, Grace A.	33	500	Cumberland, Ont.	" 1, 1910	External Affairs
Robichaud, Domitien T.	27	500	Upper Pokenouche, N.B.	September 4, 1909	Post Office
Robertson, Muriel S.	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.	August 19, 1910	Naval Service

TABLE No. 5.—Showing Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division of the Inside Service, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
Robitaille, Edgar.	21	\$ 500	"	June 24, 1910	Interior.
Robitaille, Oscar.	18	500	"	January 25, 1910.	Agriculture.
Rock, Evangeline.	19	500	"	October 20, 1909	Interior.
Rook, Jennie E.	20	500	Prescott, Ont	April 1, 1910.	Post Office.
Rooney, Helene L.	29	750	Ottawa	" 1, 1910	Secretary of State.
Shore, Sarah Gertrude.	21	500	"	" 26, 1910	Finance.
Spotswood, Edna V.	24	500	Riceville	July 1, 1910	Auditor General.
Stevens, Frank A.	22	500	Glen Miller, Ont.	" 25, 1910.	Post Office.
Stewart, Leah Louise	19	500	Ottawa	April 1, 1910.	Interior.
Tetu, Alexandre	19	500	Quebec, P.Q.	June 30, 1910	Militia and Defence.
Therien, Joseph George.	33	500	St. Lin des Laurentides, P.Q.	September 21, 1909	Post Office.
Watson, James W.	30	700	Ottawa, Ont.	July 7, 1910	Interior.
Welsh, William J.	31	500	St. Catharines, Ont.	January 3, 1910.	Post Office.
Westman, Winnifred.	22	500	Ottawa	April 1, 1910	Mines.
Whyte, Ellen Grace.	32	500	"	October 20, 1909.	Marine and Fisheries.
Wilson, Christine A.	24	500	"	February 1, 1910.	Interior.
Wilson, Walter L.	22	500	Clarence	June 18, 1910.	"
Wood, Perry A.	18	500	Kincardine	January 1, 1910.	Customs.

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TABLE No. 6---Showing Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third Division under the provisions of Section 18 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. See Table 7

Department.	Name.	Date of Assignment.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Agriculture.	Bedard, Delphine.	Dec. 13, 1909	\$ 500			Jan. 13, 1910	Com. of Conservation	500
	McJanet, Jessie.	" 17, 1909	500			Feb. 17, 1910	Post Office	500
	Ardley, Nellie M.	Feb. 16, 1910	500					
	Doherty, Sarah L.	" 16, 1910	500			July 1, 1910	Marine and Fisheries	500
	Fyles, Faith.	" 29, 1910	500			" 20, 1910	Agriculture	800
	Spotswood, Edna	June 20, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	Auditor General	500
	Gibeault, Albert.	" 21, 1910	500			" 5, 1910	Interior	700
	Beaubien, Alderie H.	July 4, 1910	500			" 21, 1910	Post Office	500
	Bauer, Bertha	" 4, 1910	500					
	Miller, Sidney L.	" 14, 1910	500					
	McKen, Christine		500					
	Low, Constance M.	Apr. 1, 1910	500					
Auditor General.	Anderson, Elva	July 7, 1910	500					
Civil Service Commission.	McCaig, Christine I.	" 6, 1910	500					
Commission of Conservation.	Burke, Agnes	" 2, 1910	500					
Customs	Callbeck, Colin H.	Oct. 16, 1909	500			Dec. 1, 1909	Customs	750
	Dery, Joseph E.	Dec. 13, 1909	500			Jan. 1, 1910	"	500
	Wood, Perry A.	" 15, 1909	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Gauthier, T. J. V.	Jan. 31, 1910	500			Apr. 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	Racette, J. B.	" 31, 1910	500	July 19, 1910	Interior	" 1, 1910	Customs	800
	Mallette, W. J.	" 31, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	Customs	800
	Rousseau, J. A.	" 31, 1910	500	Aug. 9, 1910	Interior	" 1, 1910	Customs	800
	Loranger, J. M. J.	Mar. 14, 1910	500			July 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	Lafrance, Oscar	May 13, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	Spence, W. A.	June 15, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	York, John E.	" 17, 1910	500					
	Vincent, W. M.	" 21, 1910	500					
	Smithers, Harry L.	" 24, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	Customs	800
	McLaren, Robert D.	July 6, 1910	500					
	Cook, George H.	" 25, 1910	500					
	Kane, Leo J.	Aug. 2, 1910	500					
Finance.	Dion, Marie B.	" 5, 1910	500					

TABLE No. 6—Showing Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third Division under the provisions of Section 18 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908—*Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Assignment.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Indian Affairs.	Grant, Jessie B.	Dec. 6, 1909	500	Apr. 8, 1910	Militia and Defence.	"	1, 1910	Militia and Defence. 500
Interior.	MacDonald, Angela.	Sep. 29, 1909	500			Apr. 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Wilson, Christine A.	Oct. 26, 1909	500			Feb. 1, 1910	"	
	Crosby, Bertha	Dec. 9, 1909	500			Apr. 1, 1910	"	
	Adams, Gertrude A.	Jan. 3, 1910	500			Mar. 1, 1910	Com. of Conservation	
	Jones, Lila E.	" 19, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	Geological Survey.	650
	Stewart, Leah Louise	" 25, 1910	500			Apr. 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Low, Agnes	" 27, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Irish, Hilda A.	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Kinsman, Mildred B.	Feb. 14, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Cameron, Daisy D.	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Merrill, Eva H.	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Hebert, Bernadette	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Gauthier, Agnes	Mar. 1, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Moss, Laura	" 7, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Barber, Lily J.	" 17, 1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Feeney, Mary E.	July 18, 1910	500					
	Racette, J. B.	" 19, 1910	500					
	Blackburn, Ina	" 25, 1910	500					
	Rousseau, J. A.	Aug. 9, 1910	500					
	White, Edith.	" 10, 1910	500					
Labour.	Lee, Frances A. V.	Nov. 10, 1909	500			Apr. 1, 1910	Labour	500
Mines.	Wilson, Alice E.	" 12, 1909	500	May 12, 1910	Mines.			
	Westman, Winnifred	Dec. 27, 1909	500			" 1, 1910	Mines	500
	Shore, Sarah G.	Mar. 10, 1910	500			" 26, 1910	Finance	500
	Wilson, Alice F.	May 12, 1910	500					
Marine and Fisheries.	Wilson, Alice E.	Oct. 15, 1909	500	Nov. 12, 1909	Mines			
	Lanthier, Mary E.	Dec. 6, 1909	500					
	Bartlett, Elizabeth B. M.	" 15, 1909	500			July 1, 1910	Auditor General	500
	Desmarais, Herve	" 21, 1909	500	Jan. 1, 1910	Marine and Fisheries	Feb. 21, 1910	Marine and Fisheries	500
	Gauthier, Agnes	Jan. 10, 1910	500	Mar. 1, 1910	Interior	Apr. 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Merrill, Eva A.	" 10, 1910	500	Feb. 28, 1910	"	" 1, 1910	"	500
	Arkley, Helga	" 10, 1910	500	May 3, 1910	Trade and Commerce.			

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	Spotswood, Edna	"	10, 1910	500	Mar. 29, 1910 Agriculture	July 1, 1910 Auditor General	500
	Fetterly, Ethel	"	" 10, 1910	500	"	Apr. 11, 1910 Finance	500
	Kniewasser, Margaret B.	"	" 10, 1910	500	"	" 11, 1910 "	500
	Cameron, Daisy D.	"	" 10, 1910	500	Feb. 28, 1910 Interior	" 1, 1910 Interior	500
	Shore, Sarah G.	"	" 10, 1910	500	"	" 26, 1910 Finance	500
	Dumouchel, Corinne	"	" 10, 1910	500	Feb. 25, 1910 Privy Council	"	500
	Hebert, Bernadette	"	" 10, 1910	500	" 28, 1910 Interior	Apr. 1, 1910 Interior	500
	Moyer, Lulu B.	"	" 11, 1910	500	(Mar. 1, 1910 Secretary of State)	"	500
	Roos, Jennie	"	" 11, 1910	500	(May 6, 1910 Trade and Commerce)	"	500
	Brenner, Irene G.	July 16, 1910	500	Feb. 23, 1910 Post Office	"	"	500
Militia and Defence	Grant, Jessie B.	Apr. 8, 1910	500	"	July 1, 1910 Militia and Defence	"	500
Post Office	Roos, Jennie	Feb. 23, 1910	500	"	April 1	Post Office	500
	Buchanan, Herbert J.	Aug. 29, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
Privy Council	Dumouchel, Corinne	Feb. 25, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
Public Works	Anderson, Florence L.	Oct. 28, 1909	500	"	Apr. 28	Public Works	500
	Dumoulin, Rene	June 18, 1910	500	"	Aug. 2	Marine and Fisheries	500
	McLellan, Ernest H.	" 30, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
	Hervey, Violet B.	Aug. 10, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
	de Bellefeuille, Lionel	" 10, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
	Lesperance, Eva	" 16, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
Railways and Canals	Stevens, Frank A.	July 5, 1910	500	"	July 25	Post Office	500
Secretary of State	Monnie, Edward T.	Dec. 16, 1909	500	"	Jan. 18, 1910 Interior	"	500
	Rooney, Helene	Mar. 1, 1910	500	"	Apr. 1, 1910 Secretary of State	"	750
	Moyer, Lulu B.	" 1, 1910	500	"	May 6, 1910 Trade and Commerce	"	500
External Affairs	Cornfoot, Nathan A.	Dec. 23, 1909	500	"	"	"	500
	McClosky, Agnes	" 27, 1909	500	"	" 1, 1910 External Affairs	"	500
Trade and Commerce	Merkley, Elma B. I.	Jan. 1, 1910	500	"	Mar. 1, 1910 Trade and Commerce	"	500
	Arkley, Helga P.	May 3, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
	Moyer, Lulu B.	" 6, 1910	500	"	"	"	500
	Rivington, Eleanor	" 9, 1910	500	"	"	"	500

TABLE No. 7.—Showing persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Temporary Employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. In the case of temporary employment the period of service cannot under the law exceed six months in any one year.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary
Auditor General.	Alexander, Helen.....	Jan. 1, 1910..	\$ 500	April 1, 1910	Auditor General.....	June 1, 1910	Auditor General.....	\$ 650
	Halkett, Norman.....	June 13, 1910..	500					
	Fraser, Ethel M....	" 23, 1910..	500					
	Woollett, A.	July 13, 1910..	500					
	Cadioux, Joseph A.....	Sept. 14, 1909..	500	Mar. 22, 1910	Interior.....	" 18, 1910	Interior.....	500
Agriculture.	Casault, Louise A.....	" 22, 1909..	500					
	O'Regan, Otto.....	" 29, 1909..	600					
	Beardsley, Geo. F.....	Oct. 11, 1909..	500					
	Selwyn, Harley.....	Dec. 2, 1909..	500					
	Boulay, E.	Jan. 18, 1910..	500	Feb. 22 and Apr. 1, 1910	Railways and Canals Public Works.			
				Aug. 16, 1910				
	Lesperance, Eva.....	" 31, 1910..	500					
	Shaw, A. Louise.....	Mar. 2, 1910..	500					
	Rochon, Louis T.....	April 8, 1910..	500					
	Messinger, Blanche.....	" 30, 1910..	500					
Commission of Conservation.	Larocque, Paul.....	May 6, 1910..	500					
	Dickieson, Ella I.....	June 16, 1910..	500					
	Anderson, Fred. E.....	" 27, 1910	500					
	Cote, Arthur.....	July 5, 1910..	500					
	Pratte, Herve.....	" 9, 1910..	500					
	Castonguay, Ernest.....	" 14, 1910..	500					
	Gosselin, R.....	" 18, 1910..	500					
	Morris, Carolyn L.....	Jan. 27, 1910..	500					
	Orton, Beatrice.....	May 10, 1910..	500					
	Pepper, Eleanor.....	Aug. 2, 1910..	500					
Customs.....	Adams, G. S.....	June 7, 1910..	500					
Finance.....	Treadwell, N. H.....	May 25, 1910..	500					
	Macauley, Jennie.....	June 14, 1910..	500					
	Grant, Clara P.....	" 14, 1910..	500					
	Ainsborough, Annie A.....	" 14, 1910..	500					
	Yorke, Lorena M.....	" 22, 1910..	500					
	Walker, Margaret M.....	Aug. 5, 1910..	500					
	Gay, Victorine.....	" 5, 1910..	500					
	McKeown, Margaret.....	" 6, 1910..	500					
	Smith, A. F.....	" 10, 1910..	500					
	Brown, C. H.....	" 11, 1910..	500					

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Interior	Sept.	20, 1909	500	Feb. 28, 1910 Interior	Dec. 1, 1909 Interior	500
Dunne, Annie	"	20, 1909	500	"	June 18, 1910	500
Lennan, Minnie	"	20, 1909	500	"	" 18, 1910	700
Watson, James W.	"	20, 1909	500	Jan. 20, 1910 Interior	Mar. 7, 1910	500
Marchand, Charles E.	"	20, 1909	500	Aug. 10, 1910	"	500
White, Edith	Oct.	27, 1909	500	"	"	500
Lisle, Edward	"	7, 1909	500	Jan. 1, 1910 Interior	Jan. 5, 1910 Agriculture	500
MacDonald, H. Adellbert	"	18, 1909	500	"	April 1, 1910 Interior	500
Pratte, Gaston	"	22, 1909	500	"	Feb. 15, 1910	700
Neville, Peter V.	Dec.	24, 1909	500	"	June 18, 1910	700
Armstrong, Harold	"	24, 1909	500	"	"	500
MacDonald, H. Adellbert	Jan.	1, 1910	500	"	April 1, 1910 Interior	500
Wilson, Walter L.	"	5, 1910	500	April 1, 1910 Interior	June 18, 1910	500
Perrier, Joseph L.	"	11, 1910	500	May 11, 1910	" 18, 1910	500
Danis, James T.	"	17, 1910	500	April 1, 1910	" 18, 1910	500
Phillips, William, M.	"	20, 1910	500	"	"	500
Marchand, Charles E.	"	20, 1910	500	"	Mar. 7, 1910 Interior	500
Hill, Harry	"	31, 1910	500	April 1, 1910 Interior	"	500
Taylor, John J.	"	31, 1910	500	"	"	500
Lennan, Minnie	Feb.	28, 1910	500	"	June 18, 1910 Interior	500
Clery, Ella A.	"	28, 1910	500	"	" 18, 1910	500
Schuller, Jules	Mar.	1, 1910	500	"	"	500
Lawlor, Edith	"	21, 1910	500	"	"	500
York, John E.	"	21, 1910	500	June 17, 1910 Customs	"	500
Cowan, John	"	21, 1910	500	"	"	500
Cadieux, Joseph A.	"	22, 1910	500	"	June 18, 1910 Interior	500
Geoffrion, Albert	"	29, 1910	500	"	"	500
McCahey, J. H.	"	29, 1910	500	"	"	500
Danis, James T.	April	1, 1910	500	"	June 18, 1910 Interior	500
Hill, Harry	"	1, 1910	500	"	"	500
Wilson, Walter L.	"	1, 1910	500	"	June 18, 1910 Interior	500
McVity, Mary E.	"	4, 1910	500	"	"	500
Lafontaine, Joseph	"	20, 1910	500	"	June 18, 1910 Interior	500
Walsh, Martin	"	26, 1910	500	"	"	500
Schuller, Oswald	"	26, 1910	500	"	"	500
Johnston, Mary	May	2, 1910	500	"	"	500
Dudley, Henrietta	"	10, 1910	500	"	"	500
Perrier, Joseph L.	"	11, 1910	500	"	June 18, 1910 Interior	500
Mulhall, Marcus	"	20, 1910	500	"	"	500
Turecotte, Ernest	"	21, 1910	500	"	"	500
Clark, J. H.	"	23, 1910	500	"	"	500
Trudel, J. J.	"	23, 1910	500	"	"	500
Turner, Howard	"	23, 1910	500	"	"	500
Forgie, James	"	23, 1910	500	"	"	500
Churchill, Winifred	June	14, 1910	500	"	"	500
Loyer, René	"	18, 1910	500	"	"	500
Graves, H. C.	"	23, 1910	500	"	"	500
McMahon, E. G.	"	28, 1910	500	"	"	500
White, Charles	"	28, 1910	500	"	"	500
Alexander, W. E.	July	6, 1910	500	"	"	500
Connolly, L. P.	"	6, 1910	500	"	"	500
Landriault, Joseph	"	8, 1910	500	"	"	500

TABLE No. 7. Showing persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Temporary Employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Interior	O'Neill, C. F.	July	500					
	Hillyard, Jessie M.	"	500					
	Valliant, M. A.	"	500					
	Holmes, F. W.	"	500					
	Harrigan, Hugh	"	500					
	Blunt, Lucy E.	"	500					
	Edmonds, Katie M.	"	500					
	Woollett, Beatrice	"	500					
	Brennan, Beatrice.	Aug.	500					
	Bedell, Franklin H.	"	500					
	McDougald, Charles H.	"	500					
	Lynott, Tessie	April	500					
	Doiron, Francis.	"	500					
Indian Affairs	Fraser, Kate M.	Sept.	500					
Justice.....	Splane, Helena B.	"	500	Jan. 1, 1910	Justice			
	Rivington-Jones, Eileen.	June	500	Apr. 1, 1910	"			
	Foisy, Wilfrid...	"	500					
	Bleakney, A. S.	July	500					
Labour	Loughren, Agnes.	Nov.	500	Nov. 10, 1909	Marine and Fisheries			
Mines	Gibson, Alice	"	500					
Militia and Defence	Leroux, Louis.	Mar.	500					
	Wood, W. M.	April	500					
Marine and Fisheries	Loughren, Agnes.	Nov.	500					
	Edwards, Mary T.	"	500	Jan. 31, '10	Marine and Fisheries			
	Fleming, Ella E.	Jan.	500	Apr. 1 '10	"			
	Blyth, Mary A.	"	500					
	Brownell, Maud	"	500					
	Feran, Margaret.	"	500					
	Fournier, Caroline	"	500					
	Hamratty, Mrs. K.	"	500					
	Stretton, H.	"	500					
	McNeill, E.	"	500					
	Edwards, Mary T.	"	500					
	Levesque, P. E.	April	500					
	Ramsay, Mamie	May	500					
	Belliveau, Evangeline	July	500					
	Harvey, Dorothy.	"	500					

TABLE No. 8.—Showing appointments made to Sub-division 'B' of the Second Division, as the result of open competitive examinations.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		\$		1910	
Astle, Thomas F	32	800	Little Metis, P. Q.	Feb. 8	Agriculture.
Burroughs, John A.	28	800	Montreal, P. Q.	April 1	Customs.
Campbell, Elmer C.	21	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 2	Railways and Canals.
Cheney, Henry W.	19	800	"	June 29	Interior.
Chisholm, Austin J.	26	800	Goderich, "	" 29	Finance.
Clark, Douglas E.	18	800	Mountain, "	July 5	Interior.
Cohoon, Aubrey A.	20	800	Ottawa, "	" 1	"
Dehler, George H.	22	800	Linwood, "	" 14	Trade and Commerce.
Gauthier, Louis J.	26	800	Ottawa, "	April 1	Customs.
Guimond, Georges J. I.	24	800	Iberville, P. Q.	July 25	Naval Service.
Iveson, W. Lawton	20	800	Metcalfe, Ont.	" 4	Public Works.
Jodoin, Raymond	27	800	Montreal, P. Q.	" 11	Interior.
Kendall, Carson J.	18	800	Ottawa, Ont.	" 13	"
Lafrance, Oscar	24	800	Montreal, P. Q.	" 1	Customs.
Loranger, Jean M. J.	26	800	"	April 1	"
Mallette, William J.	20	800	Ottawa, Ont.	" 1	"
Pelletier, Romuald.	21	800	"	July 20	Interior.
Rideout, E. Aubrey.	25	800	Peel, N. B.	" 20	Finance.
Ronson, Clifford W.	23	800	Toronto, Ont.	June 27	"
Spence, William A.	19	800	Ottawa, "	July 1	Customs.
Smith, Reginald G.	26	800	"	" 11	Labour.
Smithers, Harry L.	20	800	Dunnville, Ont.	" 1	Customs.
Taylor, Lorne B.	22	800	Reid's Mills, Ont.	June 27	Interior.
Thivierge, Arthur	26	800	Montreal, P. Q.	" 27	"
Wallace, Charles A.	21	800	Ottawa, Ont.	" 27	"

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TABLE No. 9—Showing Appointments Made to Special Positions as the Result of Open Competitive Examination.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
Bradley, James D.	23	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	Subdiv. B of 2nd div.	1910.	\$		
Bunting, T. Gordon.	24	Assistant to horticulturist	" B of 2nd "	July 20	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	Interior.
Carruthers, E. Blake	23	" chemist	" B of 2nd "	Aug. 16	1,200	St. Catharines, Ont.	Agriculture.
Carson, Wm. Harvey.	33	Draughtsman	" B of 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	"
Cartwright, Cosmo T.	28	Mining engineer	" B of 2nd "	July 1	1,200	Ottawa	Mar. & Fisheries
Cole, L. Heber	26	Assistant mining engineer.	A of 2nd "	May 9	1,600	Kingston	Mines.
de Donceel, Pierre	32	Architectural draughtsman	" A of 2nd "	Aug. 22	1,600	Sudbury	"
Dubuc, Charles P.	22	Architectural draughtsman	" B of 2nd "	Aug. 15	800	Montreal, P.Q.	Public Works
Fortin, J. A. Auguste	22	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B of 2nd "	June 27	1,000	"	Interior.
Fournier, Ovide E.	26	Architectural draughtsman	" B of 2nd "	Aug. 2	800	Quebec	Public Works.
Fredette, Joseph P.	19	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B of 2nd "	July 27	1,000	Catouak	Interior.
Fyles, Faith	27	" "	" B of 2nd "	June 6	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Gagnon, Joseph N. H.	34	Assistant seed analyst	" B of 3rd "	July 20	800	Hull, P.Q.	Agriculture.
LaBrec, Edwin E.	27	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B of 2nd "	July 4	1,000	Montreal, P.Q.	Interior.
Lapointe, Eugene	34	" "	" B of 2nd "	June 6	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Lawson, Horace H.	23	" Hydro. Survey.	" B of 2nd "	July 11	900	Montreal, P.Q.	Naval Service.
Mace, Frank G.	21	" "	" B of 2nd "	July 18	900	Toronto, Ont.	"
Marchand, Charles	31	Patent examiner	" B of 2nd "	Jan. 10	1,000	Hamilton	Agriculture.
McCully, Robert C.	19	Engineer	" B of 3rd "	Mar. 7	500	St. Paul d'Ermitte, P.Q.	Interior.
Rankin, T. Dunlop.	21	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B of 2nd "	July 20	1,000	Sackville N.B.	"
Robinson, Clifford H.	24	Architectural draughtsman	" A of 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,600	Montreal, P.Q.	Public Works.
Sirett, Harry	22	Assistant chemist	" B of 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,600	Ridgeway, Ont.	Agriculture.
Stanfield, Edgar	28	" cerealist	" B of 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,200	Carp, Ont.	"
Stuart, Alexander.	31	Analytical chemist	" A of 2nd "	July 1	1,800	Montreal, P.Q.	Mines.
Thomas, Evelyn Arnold.	27	Assistant chemist	" B of 2nd "	July 11	1,000	Toronto, Ont.	Agriculture.
Wilson, John A.	32	Accountant	" A of 2nd "	Apr. 14	1,600	Ottawa	Labour.
White, O. Clayton	30	Assistant officer	" A of 2nd "	Apr. 18	1,600	"	Naval Service.
	22	Assistant to agriculturist	" B of 2nd "	June 27	1,200	Guelph	Agriculture.

TABLE No. 10—Showing Appointments made by the Governor General in Council, under the Provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, (a) After selection by open competition; (b) Selected by the departments without competition.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Order in Council	Residence when Appointed.	Position	Department.
A.							
Alexander, Stanley G.	Subdiv. B of 2nd div.	1,200	Aug. 31, 1910		St. Anns Joppa Scotland.	Draughtsman.	Mines.
Colonnier, Paul	B " 2nd	1,300	Nov. 26, 1909	Nov.	Montreal	Translator	Trade & Commerce
Corrigall, David J.	B " 2nd	1,375	July 20, 1910		Ottawa.	Architectural draughtsman	Public Works.
Dent, Elsie A.	B " 2nd	1,200	Jan. 4, 1910		Toronto	Clerk	Secretary of State
de Schmid, Hugh	A " 2nd	1,800	May 16, 1910	May	Honiton, Eng.	Mining engineer	Mines.
Kitto, Victor	B " 2nd	1,200	May 19, 1910	Apr.	Ottawa.	Analyst	Inland Revenue.
Raymond, Dr. Percy	B " 1st	2,400	June 23, 1910	July	Pittsburg, Pa	Palaeontologist	Mines.
Roe, Bertie J.	B " 2nd	1,000	July 25, 1910		Ottawa.	Clerk	Interior.
B.							
Beausoleil, Louis J.	Subdiv. B of 1st	2,100	July 14, 1910		Sorel, P.Q.	Accountant.	Naval service.
Blanchard, James F.	B " 2nd	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Mar.	Ottawa	Draughtsman	Interior.
Blanchet, Denis.	B " 2nd	800	Aug. 4, 1910		St. Hyacinthe P.Q.	Registrar for N. W. Ter.	"
Boyle, Alexander.	B " 1st	2,100	Oct. 16, 1909	Apr.	Ottawa	Chief Accountant.	Marine & Fisheries
Burgess, Palmerston Geo.	A " 2nd	1,600	June 7, 1910	June		assist. in telegraph branch	Public Works.
Cagnat, George.	B " 2nd	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Apr.		Draughtsman.	Interior.
Casey, John M.	A " 2nd	1,600	Apr. 26, 1910	Dec.	"	Assistant in Mineral Resources and Statistics.	Mines.
de Montigny, Louvigny.	A " 2nd	1,600	Feb. 16, 1910		Montreal.	Translator	Senate.
Denis, Leo G.	B " 1st	2,100	Feb. 7, 1910	Apr.	Quebec	Eng. in charge of water pwr.	Com. of Conserv'n.
Desaulniers, Ernest L.	A " 2nd	1,600	Feb. 16, 1910		Ottawa.	Translator	House of Commons
Dick, William Jos.	B " 1st	2,100	Feb. 7, 1910	Apr.	Nanaimo, B.C.	Eng. in charge of minerals.	Com. of Conserv'n.
d'Ornano, Louis P.	A " 2nd	1,600	July 18, 1910		Ottawa.	Translator	Marine & Fisheries
Dufresne, Alexander R.	A " 1st	3,000	Apr. 15, 1910	May	Winnipeg, Man	Asst. chief engineer	Public Works.
Evans, Charles	B " 2nd	1,200	May 6, 1910	May	Toronto	Asst. pathologist	Agriculture.
Grindlay, Thomas.	A " 2nd	1,600	Nov. 27, 1909		Ottawa.	Draughtsman	Com. of Conserv'n.
Hoar, Chas. Millard.	B " 2nd	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Mar.	Hopewell Cape, N.B.	"	Interior
Hudson, Joseph G. S.	A " 2nd	1,800	June 1, 1910	Apr.	Ottawa.	Mining engineer.	Mines.
Jones, George L.	B " 2nd	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Apr.	Smith Falls, Ont	Draughtsman.	Interior.
Leblanc, Justinien A.	B " 2nd	900	Apr. 28, 1910	May	Ottawa.	Translator	External Affairs.
Lindsay, Capt. H. St. George	B " 1st	2,100	July 12, 1910		Montreal.	Chief examiner of masters and mates.	Marine & Fisheries

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MacKenzie, George (Teghorn)	"	A - 2nd	1,700 Jan 1, 1910	Apr. 1, 1910	Ottawa	Mining engineer and ore dressing expert.	Mines.
McCann, John J.	"	B - 2nd	1,050 Apr. 1, 1910		"	Confidential printer.	Civil Service Commission of Conservation.
Patton, Milton John	"	A - 2nd	1,600 Nov. 25, 1909		Windham, Ont.	Asst. secretary and editor.	
Sapir, Dr. Edward	"	B - 1st	2,100 June 28, 1910	Sept. 1, 1910	Philadelphia, Pa.	Ethnologist & anthropologist.	Mines.
Thompson, Lieut. Henry	"	A - 2nd	2,000 Sept. 7, 1909		Alvestoke, Ont.	Commander, of the Royal Navy.	Marine & Fisheries.
Trotter, Clifford T.	"	B - 2nd	1,200 Jan 10, 1910	Apr. 1, 1910	Ottawa	Clerk.	Militia & Defence.

TABLE No. 11.—Showing Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were Issued by the Commission under the Provisions of Section 24 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	From		To		Date of Certificate.
		Sub-div.	B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div.	A of 2nd Div.	
Agriculture.	McArthur, D. A.	"	B " 1st	"	A " 1st	May 12, 1910
	Doherty, T. K.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	Nov. 19, 1910
Auditor General.	Living, Miss L. R.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	23, 1909
	Steeves, Miss S. E.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	23, 1909
	Inglis, Miss E. L.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Daly, Miss M.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Hackett, Miss F. I.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Turnbull, Miss S. E.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Low, Miss J. G. M.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Sullivan, Miss M. H.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Snow, Miss E. M.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Brook, Miss F.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Loverin, Miss F.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Darcey, Miss T.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Troy, Miss M. C.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Wright, Miss C.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	O'Boyle, Miss L. J.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Heron, Miss J.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Hayter, Frederick	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Gorman, John	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Fraser, Miss Marion	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
	Dalglish, Miss Mary	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 23, 1909
Customs.	Bleakney, Arthur C.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	Sept. 24, 1909
	Burns, Thomas L.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	May 16, 1910
	Nolan, John	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 16, 1910
	Ryder, William.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 16, 1910
	Callbeck, Colin H.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 16, 1910
	Morin, Valmore	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 16, 1910
	Fraser, William	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 16, 1910
	Bourgoing, Miss Hedwige	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 16, 1910
	Goodspeed, Herbert.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	" 19, 1910
		"		"		
		"		"		
Finance.	Macdonald, Miss L.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	Sept. 9, 1909
	Black, Mrs. L. A.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	" 9, 1909
	Cahoon, L. B.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	" 9, 1909
	Blair, W. L.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	" 9, 1909

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Governor General's Secretary	O'Neill, Miss D.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	"	9, 1909
	Freeman, Miss A. T.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	"	9, 1909
	Lowe, George	"	B " 1st	"	A " 1st	"	Feb.	25, 1910
	McGirr, Miss E.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	May	18, 1910
	Morton, J. R.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	18, 1910
	Gough, C. A.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	18, 1910
	Saunders, J. C.	"	B " 1st	"	A " 1st	"	"	18, 1910
	Crowdy, J. F.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	Apr.	28, 1910
	Way, O. E.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	Nov.	23, 1909
	Higman, O.	"	B " 1st	"	A " 1st	"	"	23, 1909
Inland Revenue	Fyfe, James	"	B " 1st	"	A " 1st	"	"	23, 1909
	Yates, R. P.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	May	30, 1910
	Allan, A. T.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	"	30, 1910
	Toevens, L. P.	"	B " 3rd	"	A " 3rd	"	"	30, 1910
	Prodeur, P. E. S.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	30, 1910
	Westman, T.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	30, 1910
	Campan, F. R. E.	"	B " 1st	"	A " 1st	"	"	30, 1910
	Shore, J. W.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	Nov.	9, 1909
	Matheson, G. M.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	9, 1909
	Hobart, S. W.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	9, 1909
Indian Affairs	Ogilvie, R. M.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	9, 1909
	Chitty, G. L.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	9, 1909
	O'Connor, P. J.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	18, 1909
	Moffat, R. B. E.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	24, 1909
	Ramsden, J. G.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	June	13, 1910
	Watson, A. D.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	Apr.	25, 1910
	Crosby, R. R.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	25, 1910
	Dulton, James	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	Feb.	21, 1910
	Chadwick, Francis	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	Apr.	30, 1910
	Bell, George	"	A of 2nd Div.	"	B of 1st Div.	"	Nov.	9, 1909
Superintendent of Insurance	Steers, Connell J.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Pereira, L. C.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Glidden, W. S.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Cuning, F. W. C.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Drake, E. F.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Morisset, A. R.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Chisholm, A.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	12, 1909
	Willoughby, S. J.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Pelletier, Charles C.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	12, 1909
	Blair, F. C.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	26, 1909
House of Commons	Pinard, A. A.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	26, 1909
	Fraser, A. J.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	Dec.	20, 1909
	Pereira, Geoffrey P.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	20, 1909
	Bell, George	"	A of 2nd Div.	"	B of 1st Div.	"	Nov.	9, 1909
	Steers, Connell J.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Pereira, L. C.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Glidden, W. S.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Cuning, F. W. C.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Drake, E. F.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Morisset, A. R.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
Interior	Chisholm, A.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	12, 1909
	Willoughby, S. J.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	12, 1909
	Pelletier, Charles C.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	12, 1909
	Blair, F. C.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	26, 1909
	Pinard, A. A.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	26, 1909
	Fraser, A. J.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	Dec.	20, 1909
	Pereira, Geoffrey P.	"	B " 2nd	"	A " 2nd	"	"	20, 1909
	Bell, George	"	A of 2nd Div.	"	B of 1st Div.	"	Nov.	9, 1909
	Steers, Connell J.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909
	Pereira, L. C.	"	A " 2nd	"	B " 1st	"	"	9, 1909

TABLE No. 11.--Showing Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were Issued by the Commission, &c.--Continued.

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
	Dunne, Joseph P	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	20, 1909
	Sparkes, G. A. S	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	20, 1909
	Durnford, F. G. D	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	20, 1909
	Sherwood, Henry	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	20, 1909
	Hearnden, J. R.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	28, 1909
	Gauthier, Louis	A " 2nd	B " 1st	26, 1909
	Simpson, W	A " 2nd	B " 1st	20, 1909
	Macara, J	A " 2nd	B " 1st	20, 1909
	Stewart, R. M	A " 2nd	B " 1st	20, 1909
	Robertson, Donald F	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	20, 1909
	O'Connell, John R	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	20, 1909
	Flindt, Arthur H	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	24, 1910
	Murphy, Miss Anna	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	Feb. 11, 1910
	McDiarmid, F. A.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	22, 1910
	Chunt, T. H. G	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	22, 1910
	Tobey, W. M.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	22, 1910
	Smith, C. C	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	22, 1910
	Sylvain, John	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	16, 1910
	Dixon, F. F.	B " 1st	A " 1st	16, 1910
	Featherston, Joseph E	A " 2nd	B " 1st	19, 1910
	Perrault, Rodolphe	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	8, 1910
	Mullhall, Mrs. M. E.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	8, 1910
	Traversy, W. I.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Connolly, Louis	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Traversy, A. A.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Labrosse, Joseph	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	McDonald, D. H	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Shotwell, Mrs. F. S	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Reynolds, G. E.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Burrill, Wm. R.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Lochnan, Wm.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Charron, Oscar	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Laflamme, Jules	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Holbrooke, C. H.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	St. George, R. B.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	McCann, David	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Mann, Lafray	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Mav, Miss Lugo	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	McCracken, Alexander	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910
	Johnson, Miss A. E.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	24, 1910

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Justice	Wade, A. B.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	"	25, 1910
	Perrin, H. B.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	"	25, 1910
	Wright, B. H.	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	"	"	25, 1910
	Chisholm, John	B n 1st	"	"	A n 1st	"	Nov.	6, 1909	
	Smith, H. Gilbert	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	May	9, 1910	
	Taschereau, E. R. A.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	9, 1910	
	Geary, Miss J. C.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	12, 1910	
	Leblanc, Aime	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	19, 1910	
Mines	McLeish, John	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	Feb.	26, 1910	
	McInnes, A.	B n 1st	"	"	A n 1st	"	May	17, 1910	
	Dowling, D. B.	B n 1st	"	"	A n 1st	"	"	17, 1910	
	Paribault, E. R.	B n 1st	"	"	A n 1st	"	"	17, 1910	
	Lambe, L.	B n 1st	"	"	A n 1st	"	"	17, 1910	
	Sauvalle, Marc	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	"	17, 1910	
	Prud'homme, O. E.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	17, 1910	
	Lefebvre, J. S. H.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	17, 1910	
	Louis, Miss J. M.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	17, 1910	
	Goodman, Miss E. F.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	17, 1910	
	Prochette, Howells	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	"	18, 1910	
Marine and Fisheries	Cote, L. E.	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	Oct.	12, 1909	
	Boulay, E. J.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	19, 1909	
	Godin, Dr. C. H.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	Nov.	5, 1909	
	Taylor, M. G.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	18, 1909	
	O'Hanly, J. M.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	Jan.	19, 1910	
	Macphail, John G.	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	Mar.	19, 1910	
	Poulin, William A.	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	June	15, 1910	
Militia and Defence	Parkins, Willard J.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	April	25, 1910	
	Brown, R. P.	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	June	6, 1910	
	Chesley, H. N. P.	A n 2nd	"	"	B n 1st	"	"	6, 1910	
	Watters, A. E.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	6, 1910	
	Fuller, R. L.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	6, 1910	
	Goldwyer, Lewis, A.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	"	6, 1910	
	Foley, M.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	6, 1910	
	Lefebvre, H.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	6, 1910	
	MacDonald, D. C.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	6, 1910	
	Lambert, E. T.	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	July	12, 1910	
Privy Council	McElroy, James	B n 2nd	"	"	A n 2nd	"	May	19, 1910	
Printing and Stationery	Langley, James A.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	Dec. 29, 1910		
Post Office	Edwards, Edward Thos.	Sub. Div.	Sub. Div.	Sub. Div.	A of 3rd Div.	"	Mar.	11, 1910	
	Hinds, Miss M. A.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	11, 1910	
	Fraser, Miss Mary	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	11, 1910	
	Low, Eli James	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	11, 1910	
	Germain, Flora M.	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	11, 1910	
	Coch, Harry Stanley	B n 3rd	"	"	A n 3rd	"	"	11, 1910	

SHOWING SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

TABLE No. 12.—Temporary Appointment made by the Governor-in-Council upon the Recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Mines, under the Provisions of Section 12, Chap. 29, 6-7, Edward VII, an Act to create a Department of Mines, accompanied by Certificate of Qualification by the Commission.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
Mines.....	Pereira, A	Mar. 30, 1910.		

Showing Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment were issued by the Commission under the Provisions of Sections 23 and 33, Chap. 15, 7-8 Edward VII and Section 20, Chap. 8, 9-10 Edward VII.

Department	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
Interior	Chauvin, F. N	July 25, 1910....	\$ 700 per annum	
	Dessaint, J	June 11, 1910	60 " month	Draughtsman
	Goodeve, L	" 22, 1910	60 " "	"
	Miller, A. H	Aug. 8, 1910	700 " annum	Clerk.
	Roe, J. A	July 25, 1910	1,000 " "	Draughtsman.
	Wright, Arthur	June 27, 1910	60 " month	
Mines	Carr, John J	" 15, 1910	75 " "	Architectural Draughtsman.
Public Works	Corrigan, D. J.	" 21, 1910	1,300 " annum	"
	Davis, A. S	" 13, 1910	75 " month	Stenographer.
Railways and Canals...	Pratte, Louis	Aug. 1, 1910	800 " annum	

TABLE No. 13. —Showing special increase, granted by resolution of the Senate and accompanied by a Certificate of Merit issued by the Commission under the Provisions of Sub section 3 of Section 37, of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	Date of Resolution.	Date of Certificate.	Extra Increase.
Senate	Hinds, Arthur	April 15, 1910.	May 10, 1910.	\$50.

TABLE No. 14.—Showing a Re-instatement to the Inside Service, made by the Governor-in-Council and accompanied by a Certificate of Qualification by the Commission under the Provisions of Section 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	Date of Order in Council.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.
Trade and Commerce.	Chevrier, Blanche	May 4, 1910.	May 10, 1910	\$1,100.

PART IV

EXAMINATION PAPERS

I.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OCTOBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

POLAR DISCOVERY.

'We venture to say that all the strenuous work and labour undergone, the sufferings and starvation and the sacrifice of human life during the long period through which explorers have been in search of the North Pole, have been gifts placed upon the altar of individual honour and glory rather than as administering to the advance of scientific knowledge or the general good of humanity. Nor is it easy to see how the science of Meteorology is to be profited by a mere visit to the Pole. The conditions, atmosphere, temperature of the wind, snow and ice must practically be at any high northern latitude, as from 80 to 85, the same as at the Pole, and, of course, it is well known that the magnetic pole is not at the North Pole, and it is very doubtful if the two ever were coincident, or ever will be. In spite of the fact, then, that a few workers write of the scientific importance of the discovery of the pole in glowing words, it appears to the author of this article that the increase of knowledge that this discovery is capable of bringing into any field of scientific thought or investigation, except that of mere descriptive geography, is practically nil.'

SPELLING.

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

We have seen how from the very earliest ages the demands for food, clothing, fuel and shelter, have induced men to labor in order to procure, by the simplest arts, the necessities of life; and how when abundance and leisure were secured, the arts which administer to man's intellectual and moral nature, and which are no less necessary to his happiness were also called into existence.

We have observed that men seeking to escape the drudgery of manual labor have relegated toil to the captive and the slave, or else contrived to economize muscular exertion, either by utilizing the natural forces with which they were familiar, or by inventing or applying some sort of machinery.

The former of these two plans has on the whole been a source of degradation to all parties, and of danger to every community that has fostered it. The latter, on the contrary, has been eminently beneficial. A display of ingenuity commonly excites emulation and the successful working of a locomotive or power-loom has often improved a whole neighborhood.

DICTATION.

NOTE.—Candidates are not expected to see this paper. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

The growth of socialism in Great Britain is evidenced by the fact that the other day the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously passed a resolution proposed by the Yorkshire delegates and declaring that in the opinion of the annual conference the time has arrived when the land, minerals, mines

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and railways should be owned and managed by the state for the people to avoid a stoppage of the industries of the country. While the passage of the resolution did not meet with objection, it was evident that it was regarded more as an expression of opinion than as a call to action, for one delegate observed that they would have to wait for Gabriel's trumpet to blow until they could secure the reforms, while another referred to it as a 'tall order.'

ARITHMETIC.

This paper was given in French.

II.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OCTOBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Same paper as given in No. I. above. (*See page 97.*)

SPELLING.

Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

The storey of an illfated Hudson Bay adventur evidently lyes behinde the meager reports conveyed to Lt. Col. F. White controler of North West munted polise, in a leter he receeved yestreday from Major Moodie, the oficer in charg of far northren patroles. Major Moodie states that a steamer named the Paradox, and ownd by H. W. Allison of Ipswich Englande was piked up durin the sumer in Hudson straites by the Hudson Bay Compani's steamer Pelican and toud to Fort Churshil.

The Paradox was a litel crafte of fourty tuns that had been cruched in the ice earley last springe and had driftid arounde the strates in a helples condision for sevarle weekes.

DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

GREAT SILVER CAMP PRAISED BY AMERICAN PRESS.

'Cobalt, the greatest Ontario silver camp, is not only the leader among the world's producers of the white metal, but it is to-day statistically the foremost mining camp in the world. No other camp can boast an increase of 59 per cent in output during the first six months of 1909 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. No other single mining area can claim \$15,000,000 earned and paid in dividends in the first five years of its existence. Of every dollar in ore shipped out, 70 cents has been returned to the shippers to be used for fixed charges, developments, costs, dividends and increased cash reserves and quick assets.

'In no other mining camp do ores reach such high average values per ton of output, nor is the ratio between total shipments and dividend disbursements so high as in the Cobalt camp. In what is conceded by engineering experts to be the most difficult known mining area in which to place ore "in sight," because every foot of Cobalt's ground is "tight" formation, the leading mines have succeeded in putting more than a ton in view for every ton taken down for shipment.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given in full. Time allowed, one hour and a half.

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Write in words the following:—60701892; 5000204. |
| 20 | 2. Write in figures 60 million 200 thousand and 500. Five million, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine. |
| 20 | 3. Add the following:—163194568; 272385647; 897856846; 212375647; 498673548; 27549. |
| 20 | 4. Deduct 47354796458307 from 974506253593756 and multiply the remainder by 76. |
| 20 | 5. Divide 205466257692 by 498. |
| 10 | 6. A man bought a horse for \$115 and after keeping him three months, sold him for \$155. If he paid \$30 for his keeping, and received \$50 for the use of him during that time, how much did he gain? |
-

100

III.—PAPERS SET AT PRELIMINARY AND QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1909.

Preliminary Examination.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

Few characters in Canadian History better deserve notice than Monsieur de Champlain. Up to the month of October, 1635, he continued to attend diligently to his various duties, as the King's Lieutenant-General, for so the Royal Commission styled him. Then he was seized with a mortal sickness which for ten weeks he endured with calmness and resignation. On Christmas Day he breathed his last. His character was in every way a noble one. He was industrious, brave, loyal and pious. Although he met with many obstacles in his career, he had no enemies. This proves that he was amiable in temper and conduct. His habits were simple and frugal. He was beloved by both the French and the Indians. The chiefs of the latter delighted in his company, and would say to him, 'You have always something pleasant to tell us to make us laugh,' and when the Huron chiefs heard of his return to Quebec from France, in 1633, some of them came all the way from the shores of the Georgian Bay to bid him welcome.—*Miles' History of Canada.*

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors.

As one watched the singularly interesting proceedings in the House of Lords in London this afternoon, the memory of another scene within the same walls was

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spuntaneously revivid. Upon a day of days in those darke monthes of the war, when Lord Lansdowne stud at the tabel, and anounced the fale of Pretoria, an exullying cheer betraied what had bene the intensety of the strane. The men who were so resently embitered oponants in feild and senate were now the singel-minded suportors of an Act which in annothar place was finly discribed as a worthey embodyment of a great nacial purpos.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Write in words: 60701892, 57637801, 1945681631, 594900. |
| 10 | 2. Write in figures: Two hundred million, three hundred thousand and eight hundred. One million five hundred and forty thousand and twenty-five. |
| 10 | 3. Add the following:—288965, 107844, 369832, 407821, 657646, 189554, 677053, 535648, 880327, 758509, 382387, 466989. |
| 14 | 4. From 894376531638 take 362783416216 and multiply the remainder by 907. |
| 16 | 5. Divide 523465247356 by 849. |
| 20 | 6. How many pounds of nails can be bought for 75 cents at the rate of 4 pounds for 20 cents? |
| 20 | 7. How many days are there from April 10th to December 12th, both inclusive? |

100

Qualifying Examination.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

NOTE. - This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

From this it might appeer that the stashuns having acomplished the purpuse for wich they were established, had now practicaly compleeted there work. It must not be forgotten, however, that new varities of fruits of doubtful meritt are constantly being introduced, and these must be tested and reported on seperately as soon as posible. In addition to this there are other resons for not curtaleing the work.

I agre perfektly with Mr. Brown in thinking that we should adopt more sientific methods in testing apples. My first duty, however, is to thank you sincearly for the honour you have confered on me in my elekshun to the responsable office of Presidant of this Asociation. I also thank the members of the counsel for the valuible asistence I have recieved from them this year. Our finnances, as you will see by the Tresurer's repport are in a good condition. This year has been one of speshul progres, and the financial statement shows a good ballance in hand, which shows good managment.

The aim of the convenshun is to discus matters of nashonal signifigance afecting the fruit industry sugesting wether it would not be advisable to form a Dominion Asociation. The apple growers take plesure in reporting a good yeild. Severel comities were appointed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

1. Add 5636155; 7832976; 87654; 429877; 34550, and 67818; and divide the sum by the difference between 15964 and 9978.
2. (a) Multiply 8576.9348 by 670.059.
(b) Divide 16796.16 by .1296.
3. Simplify $\frac{8\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{1}{2}}{13 - 11\frac{1}{10} + 10\frac{7}{9} - 9\frac{17}{20}} \times \frac{2}{11} \times 73$.
4. Two brothers inherited \$6,460; the elder spent $\frac{1}{4}$ of his share and the younger $\frac{1}{3}$ of his; they then had \$4,610 between them. How much did each inherit?
5. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on May 25, 1908, at 5% per annum.

\$648 $\frac{xx}{100}$

OTTAWA, May 15, 1908.

Five months after date I promise to pay H. Lemoine, or order, the sum of
Six hundred and Forty-eight $\frac{xx}{100}$ dollars. Value received.*

JOHN MAGLOIRE.

6. Find the interest at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum on \$5,896.50 from July 16, 1902, to May 12, 1903.
7. What sum placed at 7%, for 219 days, will amount to \$3,126.00?
8. A grocer bought 80 pounds of tea at 21c. a lb. and mixed it with some at a higher price. He sold the mixture at 35c. a lb. and received \$13.75, gaining \$15.35. How many pounds of the better quality had he, and what was the price of it?
9. A man borrowed \$1,200 and at the end of each year he paid \$300 to pay the interest at 6% and reduce the principal. How much did he owe after making 3 payments?
10. A farmer sowed 75 acres in wheat, 58 acres in oats, 37 acres in barley. The wheat yielded 24 bush. per acre, the oats 42, and the barley 35. If the expenses were \$2.50 per acre, on the average, what did he gain by selling the wheat at \$2c. a bush., the oats at 40c. and the barley at 53c.?

N.B.—Count 3 days of grace and 365 days to a year.

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 20 | 1. Draw a map of Canada which will show clearly each province and its capital, and also the other subdivisions of Canada not yet organized as provinces. Trace and name the following rivers:—Fraser, St. Maurice, Yukon, Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Nelson, Restigouche. |
| 10 | 2. In what sections of Canada is lumbering an important industry? Where does the lumber from each section find a market? |
| 10 | 3. From what places in Western Europe do Canadians get silk; cotton goods; woollens; oranges; steel? |
| 16 | 4. Next June a consignment of wheat is to be shipped from Edmonton through Canada to a port for ocean vessels, and then to be shipped to Liverpool. It is to be carried as far as practicable by water. Tell definitely the |

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route it will probably take, mention the railways which will carry it, and name in order the waters through which the ship or ships carrying it will pass.

- 12 5. What is irrigation? Where is it used in Canada? What climatic conditions make its use necessary in Canada?
- 12 6. Where is each, and what are the products: Bahamas, Trinidad, Hawaiian Islands, Labrador?
- 20 7. Locate definitely and tell some interesting facts associated with each of the following:—Yarmouth, Moncton, Sydney, Lévis, Brandon, Lethbridge, White Horse, Sudbury, Rossland, Seattle.

100

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 11th, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only 8 questions to be answered. Values: 12½ marks each.

1. What was the Renaissance? When did it take place? What important changes in France and England were due to it?
2. What were the Crusades? When did they take place? Name some important events connected with them.
3. What was the Commonwealth? What great name in history is closely associated with it? Name four important events of the period.
4. Give an account of the French Revolution of 1791, as follows:—(a) Causes; (b) Prominent men who took part; (c) Important events.
5. Who was Richelieu? When did he live? What is he famous for?
6. Name the different Fur-trading Companies in the early days of Canada. How did they carry on the Fur trade?
7. What great events mark the following dates:—1492, 1759, 1763, 1837, 1867?
8. State the leading events of Lord Elgin's administration, in Canada (1847-1854).
9. Explain what is meant by the term 'Representation by Population.' When did it first take effect in Canada?
10. Explain clearly the following terms, as they apply to Parliament:—Adjourn, Dissolve, Prorogue, Session, Speaker of the House, Premier.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 11th, from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—From the four Questions 4, 5, 6, and 7, candidates will select any *three*. Values.

(A) The late *Dr. Routh*, of Magdalen, who died not so very long ago, believed to the end of his life that students still came up to Oxford *in a stage-coach*; and, if a student were a few days late in entering, he excused him on the ground that the roads were *bad*, and that he *had made* the journey from Bath at an unseasonable time of year.

- 21 1. Write out in full the clauses in extract above; tell the kind of each and the relation of each subordinate clause.
- 15 2. Parse each italicized word and phrase in this extract (A).
- 15 3. Point out and correct the errors in the following sentences, giving reasons for your opinions:—
- (a) Every one of us have had this feeling about our futures.
- (b) An old punt was laying upon the bank.

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- (c) When my father returned, he gave my sister and I a box of figs.
 (d) The organ is playing and the people hurriedly taking their seats.
 (e) He told me there would be no trouble if I did my work like all the other clerks did.
- 12 4. Give the *past tense* and *perfect (or past) participle* of *come, go, lie, wear* and *set*.
- 12 5. Write an example of each of the following:—(a) a simple sentence, (b) a compound sentence, (c) a complex sentence, (d) a compound-complex sentence.
- 12 6. Show by short illustrative sentences that a phrase may be used as—
 (a) an adjective, (b) an adverb, (c) a verb, (d) a noun.
- 12 7. Of the two words in brackets in each of the following sentences select the correct one, and give reasons for your opinions:—
 (a) He is a boy [who, whom] people say is honest.
 (b) Watch the boat [rising, raising] on the waves.
 (c) [Has, have] any phenomena been observed?
 (d) If it were January, I [should, would] be ready.
- 9 8. Name the interrogative pronouns and tell when each is used.
- 4 9. Explain Proper noun and Abstract noun, and give two examples of each.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

1. Write a composition of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
 (a) How Electrical Inventions Affect Rural Life. (Such inventions as telephones and electric cars are suggested.)
 (b) One of my Teachers. (A Description.)
 (c) An Excursion by Boat (or Train).
 (d) The Preservation of our Forests.
 (i) reasons for doing so.
 (ii) any methods used.
2. (a) Write a letter to a representative citizen of a Canadian town, asking for information as to the advantages afforded by the town for the starting of any standard line of business.
 (b) Write a reply to this letter from the person to whom it is addressed.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

Same as for Third Division Examination. (See page 118.)

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SHORTLAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Same as for Third Division Examination. (See page 117.)

TYPEWRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Same as for Third Division Examination. (See page 115.)

Second Qualifying Examination.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, November 17th, 1909, from 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Your Executive have endeavored, this past asociation year, to put more of the work on the standing comitees. In previus years these comitees have not met after the anuel convenshun and so there work was not so efective as might otherwise have been acomplished. Only a begining was affected.

The individuel has ceesed to be an important facter in meny lines of humen activity. The peepul and the goverment unite there eforts, and thus increese the value of farm produkts. The latest devolepment of the Experement Station work is to take a fruit orcherd of fourty or fifty akers as the lasus for there investigashuns. The same principal is being aplied in experementing with corn seperately. Yet farmers do alright when they recieve cheeper prices than formally because they grow more than preveusly. Harmful inseks do less mischief than they used to do because now oficers are pade a salery to distroy theese little theeves. Consequently the little enemys of fruit trees yeild to vigerus treetment.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 17th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be answered.

1. Multiply 675908.656 by .85625 by .02564.

2. Simplify $(1\frac{1}{4} - 1.002) \div (\frac{3}{4} - .006) \times .299 \times 3.6$
 $.002 \div .06$ 3. Simplify $\left(\frac{2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{2}{3}}{4\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{3\frac{2}{3}}{10\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \left(\frac{2\frac{1}{11}}{2\frac{3}{8}} \div \frac{2\frac{7}{11}}{8\frac{7}{8}}\right) - \frac{.281}{1.405}$

4. What is the amount of the following bill:—36 lbs. 8 oz. of beef at 12c. a pound; 16 lbs. 10 oz. of mutton at 14c. a lb.; 7 lbs. 12 oz. of pork at 12c. a lb; 15 lbs. 6 oz. of turkey at 18c. a lb., and 4 lbs. 10 oz. of suet at 8c. a lb.?

5. A money-lender placed \$1,800 at 5%; \$2,500 at 4%; \$2,000 at 6%; \$1,700 at 4½%. He wishes to recall it and place it all at a uniform rate, so as to receive the same amount of interest as before. What rate per cent should he charge?

6. The discount on \$1,460 for 40 days is \$20. Find the rate per cent.

7. Find the proceeds of the following note:—

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OTTAWA, Feb. 12th, 1899.

\$480 ^{xx}/₀₀

Three months after date I promise to pay John Small, or order, the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty ^{xx}/₀₀ dollars, with interest at 5% per annum. Value received.

ROBERT HALL.

Discounted Feb. 24th, 1899, at 6%. Count 3 days of grace, and 365 days to a year.

8. A man borrowed \$1,000, and at the end of each year he paid \$200 to pay the interest at 5% and reduce the principal. How much did he owe after making fourth payment?

9. With \$28,800, five hundred men can be kept 6 months at a daily cost of 32c. per man. How much would it be necessary to reduce the daily cost per man, in order to make the money last two months longer?

10. I sold two horses for \$200 each. On one I gained 20%, and on the other I lost 20%. Did I gain or lose on the whole, and what was the gain or loss on each?

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Values.

- 20 1. Draw a map of Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. Show on it the Intercolonial Railway as clearly and fully as you can. Locate and name three towns or cities of Quebec in the Intercolonial Railway, three in New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia and two in Prince Edward Island.
- 10 2. What sections of Canada are best adapted for fruit-growing; for wheat-raising; for dairying; for salmon-fishing?
- 10 3. Where do the people of Great Britain and Ireland obtain the raw materials for the manufacture of silk, cotton, tobacco, woollens, leather goods?
- 16 4. A gentleman wishes to travel with speed and comfort through Canada next January from Montreal to Victoria, B.C., and thence to Dawson city. Indicate clearly for him the ordinary method of taking this journey, and give a list of twelve cities or towns, in order, through which he will pass. Where will he change from train to boat or from boat to train, &c.? Will he be obliged to cross foreign ground? If so, where?
- 12 5. Compare the climate of Manitoba with that of England. What natural conditions cause the difference?
- 12 6. Where is each and of what use to the British Empire: Gibraltar, Suez, Hong Kong, Malta?
- 20 7. Locate definitely and tell some interesting fact connected with the following: Lunenburg, St. Stephen, Sherbrooke, Father Point, Brockville, Kamloops, Saskatoon, Cobalt, Prince Albert, Sorel.

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HISTORY.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be answered. Values: 12½ marks each.

1. Describe briefly the Norman Conquest, as follows:—(a) Men taking part. (b) Battles fought. (c) Any changes it introduced into England. (d) Date.
2. What was the Revolution of 1688? Who were the principal leaders engaged in it? What change did it bring about in England?
3. Give an account of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as follows: (a) Give the date. (b) Writers and Statesmen. (c) Explorers and Navigators. (d) Manners and Customs.
4. State the important events in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte.
5. Give a brief account of the reign of Louis XIV., referring especially to the work of Colbert.
6. Name, locate and give some account of the various Indian tribes found in Canada by the early French and British explorers.
7. Write brief historical notes on the following:—Brock, Wolfe, Montcalm, La Salle, Champlain.
8. Who was Pontiac? When did he live? What did he try to accomplish?
9. Describe the industrial progress of Canada during the last twenty years.
10. Who was Dr. Ryerson? With what great work is his name associated? Give a brief outline of that work.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—From the four questions, 4, 5, 6 and 7, candidates will select any *three*.

Values.

A. *After the parade*, the General read a message from the King, in which His Majesty asked that the boys should be told that the patriotic *responsibility* and discipline *that they were now acquiring* would enable them to do their duty later in life should any *danger* threaten the Empire.

- 17 1. Write out in full the clauses in this passage; tell the kind of each and the relation of each subordinate clause.

- 15 2. Parse each italicized word or phrase in this passage (A).

- 15 3. Point out and correct the errors in the following sentences, giving reasons for your opinions:—

(a) Over these small inlets the foliage of the trees bend and darken the water.

(b) Walking through the fields in June pretty flowers are seen on every side.

(c) At his heels walked a dog who looked as if his days were nearly ended.

(d) Our only hope was that the other members of the party had been more careful than us.

(e) Not very far up the river was the bridge, a massive iron structure and which people were constantly passing over.

- 12 4. Give the plural of each of the following nouns (Should the plural be the same as the singular, or should the noun have no plural meaning, say so:—mother-in-law, silver, box, sheaf, lady, boy, eaves, piano, potato, series, basis, man-servant.

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12 5. Distinguish in meaning between:

- (a) *I shall go* and *I will go*.
- (b) *He shall go* and *He will go*.
- (c) *Shall he go?* and *Will he go?*

and give any reasons for your opinions.

12 6. Classify (according to *time, place, &c.*) the following adverbs:—now, yonder, why, very, swiftly, not, once, when, where, how, thus, rather.

12 7. Of the two words in brackets in each of the following sentences select the correct one, and give reason for your opinion:—

- (a) You must not [lay, lie] in bed so long in the morning.
- (b) What [should, would] we do without sleep?
- (c) No one is more anxious about his welfare than [me, I].
- (d) I am afraid he will [lose, loose] his deposit.

9 8. Name and illustrate three ways in which words are inflected.

8 9. Write the following forms of the verb *see*:—

- (a) First person, singular, future.
- (b) First person, plural, perfect (or present-perfect).
- (c) Third person, plural, past progressive (or imperfect or continuous).
- (d) Third person singular, future perfect.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 17th, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

1. Write a composition of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) Harvesting in Western Canada.
- (b) The Salmon Industry.
- (c) Deep-Sea Fishing.
- (d) The Proposed Georgian Bay Canal.
- (e) Advertising as it is Done To-day—
 - (i) Methods;
 - (ii) Some objections;
 - (iii) Good results.

(f) A Delightful Book.

2. (a) Write a letter to one of the Government Departments at Ottawa asking for information on any matters connected with the Department.

(b) Write the reply to this letter which might be sent by the Department.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words set red through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

IV.—PAPERS SET AT GENERAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE OFFICES, NOVEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Value—100.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

112 Fleet Street, Tuesday Night.

United South Africa.

The tone of the speeches in both Houses of Parliament to-night is taken to indicate that the South African Constitution Bill will be allowed to become law practically in the shape in which it has been presented. There is no disposition to complain of any of the amendments made within the last few days. If a United South Africa is satisfied it is felt that only the existence of elements of the gravest injustice or of danger to Imperial interests would justify interference. But of course criticism of some points will not remain inarticulate. The native question in its two aspects—the treatment of the Protectorates and the exclusion of the Cape blacks from eligibility for seats in the Legislature—is certain to be the centre of controversy. Lord Courtney inside Parliament and Mr. Schreiner outside have already stated the Opposition case. For the moment, however, as I have suggested, the general desire is to leave the new Dominion to work out in this as in other matters its own salvation.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

In the year 1884 a League was formed—the Imperial Federation League—under the most favourable auspices. It enjoyed the assistance of a long series of distinguished statesmen and prominent personages; but it was dissolved without having accomplished its object, unless indeed its sole object was the education of public opinion to the importance of the subject. But during its career it was again and again challenged to produce a plan, and it was unwilling to answer the challenge. I think we may, at all events, learn from its experience that the realisation of our hopes, if they are in the direction of a federation of the Empire—their final realisation—is a matter of such magnitude and such great complication that it cannot be undertaken at the present time. * * * We may, however, approach the desired consummation by a process of gradual development.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

DICTATION.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 11.15 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP OF THE POLE TO BE DISCUSSED.

London, Sept. 7.—The question of the ownership of the land of the North Pole is to come up in the House of Commons. Sir Gilbert Parker has given notice of his intention of asking Premier Asquith whether this territory is not considered as belonging to Canada, and if Dr. Cook has planted the American flag there, whether or not this act gives the United States any right of possession over the region.

‘The honour of planting the national flag at the North Pole undoubtedly belongs to America,’ said Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, the English explorer, who recently led an expedition into the Antarctic regions, to-day.

‘The news within a week,’ he continued, ‘that two men have reached the pole is an extraordinary coincidence. We all expected to hear of Commander Peary’s arrival some time during the month, and sincerely hoped that the result of his years of effort and struggle would be crowned with success.’ Peary undoubtedly got to the pole; between him and Dr. Cook the pole certainly has been reached. It is said that Peary reached the goal April 6, 1909. It will be interesting to know the date he left his base to go to the polar sea, and his rate of travel northwards.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Write in figures: Thirty-four million, eighteen thousand and forty; Three million, two hundred and fourteen thousand and five. |
| 10 | 2. Write in words: 163164568 and 593006070502. |
| 10 | 3. Add 264578, 2601574, 19594643, 567384396, 4725693, 84537295 and 658372469. |
| 10 | 4. Multiply 78543279 by 709 and divide the product by 376. |
| 20 | 5. A company charges \$20.25 for \$2,700 insurance. What is the rate charged? |
| 20 | 6. Bought goods at 50 cents a yard and sold them at 60 cents a yard. What per cent was gained? |
| 20 | 7. When land is selling at an advance of \$40 an acre, what is the gain per cent if it cost \$120 an acre? |
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**V.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN
THE THIRD DIVISION, NOVEMBER, 1909.**

SPELLING.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

The northurn shoar of hudsia Bay is a land of desolashun. Loftie mountians of shatered rok, kovered with ice wich the son has nevar conkered; vallies whos sloaps have bin hidden since the flud by deap drifts off snow mete the traveler at eavery tourn. Inn a few favord spotts, dureing the breef an firey sumer, sum stunted pinz and course moss show that natur iz knot ded but sleping. Laks, swampz and eternal sollitudes kover the interriur. On the south-westarn shoar putatos an uther vegetables hav bin projuiced and korn wood probablie succeed, but has knot yet bin tryed. Farthur in the interriur the produxions are thos off a milder klimat then that of Kebec. On the koasts of the bay wintur is awefull inn it's cevarity and fore six munths awl natur iz imprizoned in ise and sno, roks ar wrent buy the grasp off the froste, and, withe a krash lik the rore of artillary, birst innto fragments and are skattered too grate distantss rownd. For the thre munths of sumer a mor then tropekal heet opens this dreerie wildurnes two the fereles salors of Ingland, but sqwalls and curants of turrible voilence ar too bee braved in reeching it. Bourne by thee tieds and currants huge iceburgs glid among thes pearlous sees, sometimes crusheing the largest ships lik knutshels.

DICTATION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

In considering the state of agriculture in Egypt, we do not confine its importance to the tangible benefits which it annually conferred upon the people, by the improved condition of the productions of the soil. The influence it had on the manners and the scientific acquirements of the people is no less obvious and worthy of our contemplation. The early advancement of the Egyptians in geometry and mensuration has been reasonably attributed to the peculiar nature of the Nile, and the effects of the inundation. Besides the mere measurement of superficial areas, it was of paramount importance to agriculture, and to the interests of the peasant, to distribute the benefits of the inundation in due proportion to each individual, that the lands which were low might not enjoy the exclusive advantages of the fertilizing water by constantly draining it from those of a higher level. For this purpose, the necessity of ascertaining the various elevations of the country, and of constructing accurately levelled canals and dykes obviously occurred to them. These dykes were succeeded or accompanied by the invention of sluices, and all the mechanism appertaining to them. The regulation of the supply of water admitted, the report of the exact quantity of land irrigated, the depth of the water and the time it remained upon the land which determined the proportional payment of taxes, required much scientific skill.

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ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Answer the first question and any 7 others. The details of the work of each question must be given.

1. Divide the sum of: 469765; 30967; 4097697; 8969708; 376798; 479; 3769608; 879609; 5069071; 88969; 5998999; 8769697; 3456807 and 6699778 by the smallest of these numbers.

2. If \$10.50 be a person's income tax at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar, how much is it when his income tax is \$12.25?

3. At what price must goods which cost \$36.69 be marked so that after giving a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, they may still be sold at a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$?

4. A man wishes to build a house 40 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. Find the total cost of:

(a) Excavating the cellar to a depth of 6 ft. at 25 cents a cubic yard; and

(b) Building the foundation wall, if the wall be 9 feet high and 2 ft. thick, at 15 cents per cubic foot.

5. What principal will give \$616 simple interest in $5\frac{1}{2}$ years at $6\frac{3}{4}\%$?

6. A bank discounted a \$625 note 73 days before it was due at 8%. The proceeds were invested in a 6% stock at 102 $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the annual dividend from the investment, brokerage being $\frac{1}{4}\%$.

7. \$175.⁰⁰.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Three months after date I promise to pay John Smith, or order, the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, at the Standard Bank here, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Value received.

PETER BLANK.

Find the total amount that Peter Blank will have to pay when the note becomes legally due, if there are 365 days in the year.

8. A Niagara fruit-grower sent a quantity of fruit to his agent in Ottawa to be sold by auction, on a commission of 9%. What must be the value of the fruit sold in order that the agent may purchase lumber with the net proceeds, to the value of \$3,500, after retaining his purchase commission of 4%?

9. Find the cost at \$24 per thousand feet of the 2-inch lumber required for a sidewalk $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and 6 ft. wide.

10. A grocer bought 120 barrels of apples, each containing 2 bush. 1 pk., at \$1.50 a bbl. and paid \$14.40 to have them brought to his store. If the loss from decay amounts to 20%, at what price per peck must he sell them in order to gain 10% on his outlay?

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

1. What are the political divisions of North America; how are those divisions subdivided?

2. Draw a contour map of the Dominion of Canada, indicating by single dotted lines the navigable rivers, and by double dotted lines, the most important railways; indicate also the chief ports and stations on those routes.

3. Name in order of magnitude the provinces composing the Dominion of Canada; give their approximate area and population; what are their forms of industry; what are their sources of wealth; where is the seat of their respective governments?

4. Name at least five (5) cities or towns in each province of the Dominion; give their approximate population.

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5. What is meant by the United Kingdom? Give its political divisions. What are their forms of industry? What are their sources of wealth?

6. Name the four (4) largest cities in the following countries:—England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, France, Germany; tell what they are noted for.

7. What is Australia? What are its political divisions? How does it compare with Canada in industry and wealth?

8. Describe the great lakes of North America.

9. Describe the great chains of mountains of North America.

10. How many miles (as near as possible) are there between *Ottawa* and the following points:—Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Three Rivers, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver?

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Answer seven questions only.

1. Give the most important clauses of the Capitulation of Quebec and of Montreal.

2. At what different places did the Canadian Legislature sit between 1840 and 1867? Tell what you know about the circumstances that led to the successive changes.

3. Give some account of the origin, organization, privileges and obligations of the Company of One Hundred Associates.

4. When, why and by whom was a fortress first built at Louisburg. Trace as fully as you can its subsequent history, giving dates.

5. Describe the character and policy of Cromwell.

6. Describe the character and policy of Richelieu.

7. State the results of the Seven Year's War as regards France.

8. Give the causes of Napoleon's fall.

9. Tell briefly how Great Britain acquired New Zealand, Gibraltar, Newfoundland, Australia and Orange River Colony.

10. Write brief notes on: Reform Bill of 1832, Irish Home Rule, Daniel O'Connell, Richard Cobden, the Chartists.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

Values.

25 1. A letter is received by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture requesting information on the following points:—

(a) Must the vessel bear the cost of quarantine inspections?

(b) Are the costs incurred in the maintenance of and attendance upon healthy persons who may have been exposed to infection, and who have been detained for quarantine, to be at the charge of the vessel?

(c) Where, and at whose expense will sick persons be taken care of?

(d) In the event of a vessel being allowed to proceed, leaving its passengers in quarantine, who shall defray the cost of the subsequent transfer of such passengers from quarantine to the port of destination?

(e) By whom are the appliances, materials, and labour for disinfection supplied, and at whose cost?

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Write a reply embodying the following information:—

(a) No, except at an unorganized quarantine station, when the master of the vessel shall pay a fee of \$5.00 for each medical inspection ordered by the quarantine officer.

(b) Yes.

(c) In the quarantine hospitals, at the charge of the government.

(d) The vessel.

(e) The government, without charge to the vessel.

- 75 2. Analyze and make a synopsis of the attached letter, which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. This synopsis should not exceed two pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

100

OTTAWA, Oct. '21, 1905.

Members of the Canadian Club:—

It was a great satisfaction to me, as I am sure it was to every one present at the gathering this afternoon, to hear Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Geoffrey Drage set forth their views on a subject of the highest importance—the unification of the Empire.

When they concluded, I would have wished, had it been in order, to give expression to my own thoughts and their bearing on the great subject which these distinguished gentlemen have been good enough to bring before the Club. As there was no opportunity afforded me of expressing my views, I trust there will be no impropriety in submitting a few words in this form.

I think I speak correctly for the Canadian people when I say that they welcome enlightenment, the more so when it comes from so high authority; but I am not sure that they are ready, or that the people of all or of any of the other portions of the Empire are ready, to accept or reject any plan of organization, however excellent it may appear at sight. It is, I think, regarded of the first importance that they should act with deliberation, that they should be well informed, that they should be afforded the fullest opportunity of an interchange of thought, and thus obtain that knowledge of the wants and wishes of each other so necessary to wise decision and action.

When in England last summer, I was much impressed by reading the discussion on the paper of Sir Frederick Pollock at the Royal Colonial Institute. Among other things stated, one of the speakers reminded those present that so sound a statesman as the late Lord Salisbury considered it dangerous to attempt to force the various parts of the Empire into a mutual arrangement for which they are not ready. He said: 'If we will be patient and careful, there is a tremendous destiny before us; if we are hasty, there may be the reverse of such a destiny; there may be the breaking apart of those forces which are necessary to construct the majestic fabric of a future Empire.'

These and other considerations lead me to think that those associated with Sir Frederick Pollock have scarcely attached sufficient importance to the sequence of their proposals. Without going into particulars, the two main proposals made are, first, an Imperial Council, and, second, an Intelligence Department for the purpose of acquiring knowledge for the use of the Council, and possibly for other purposes.

The first, as explained by Sir Frederick, is not seemingly too ambitious a proposal, and, as some better arrangement than now obtains is recognized to be desirable, it may prove to be the best. I am at present offering not the slightest objection to it. I do not suggest that it be renounced; but I am inclined to think that, if it be the best, there would be the best chance of it receiving general assent eventually if preference be given to the second proposal in the first instance. What the Empire really requires without unnecessary delay is a properly organized Intelligence Department; that is

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to say, some effective means by which the British people in all climes would mutually exchange information on every subject of common interest.

For myself, I am a member of a number of associations, each aiming to promote the consolidation of the Empire. I have listened to or read everything which has been said or written thereon which has come to my notice. I have myself given the subject much thought; and I am satisfied that, to strengthen Imperial cohesion, the course advocated by the Chambers of Commerce everywhere—and perhaps more especially by the Ottawa Board of Trade—is well calculated to bring fruitful results with the least delay. These bodies recommend the establishment of an Imperial cable service uniting the great divisions of the Empire with each other, and with the Mother Country—a service encircling the Globe, which, while greatly promoting trade would in the highest degree foster free intercourse between the various groups of British people in all lands under the sway of King Edward. The President of the Ottawa Board of Trade reported at the last annual meeting that the Council has ‘placed itself in communication with commercial associations and individuals in all parts of the Empire.’ The replies received strengthen ‘and confirm the view that there should be established as speedily as practicable, a chain of State-owned Cables and Telegraphs to link together in the most effective manner the Mother Country, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, and the West Indies.’

The President further reports that singularly favourable responses to the communication of the Board have been elicited from well-known sources in every quarter of the Globe; that not a single adverse reply has been received; and that no argument has been advanced against the public policy of completing without loss of time the comprehensive chain of Imperial Cables, of which the Pacific Cable forms the initial and most important link.

By such means the prohibitive charges heretofore exacted on the intercourse of the British people around the Globe would be set aside, in some cases the tax would be entirely removed, and it would become possible to invoke the aid of the press as one of the most powerful agencies in advancing Imperial organization. I have elsewhere given my views in some detail on this point, and I would refer to a pamphlet issued and circulated by the United Empire Club of London, and likewise an article in the *Empire Review* for August last. In those publications it is pointed out that the State-owned Cable across the Pacific is engaged in transmitting ordinary traffic only a few hours each day, and lies idle at the bottom of the ocean not less than twenty hours in every twenty-four. It is shown to a demonstration that a free press service can be established during a portion of the idle hours of the Cable without adding in the least to working expenses. It is suggested that this means of instantaneous communication between Countries widely separated by the ocean be more fully utilized than at the present time; it is urged that the chain of Empire Cables be completed, and when not employed in ordinary paying traffic, that arrangements be made by which they would be used under the control of an Intelligence Department in the free transmission of news and general information for daily publication in any newspaper in all parts of the British world. But I must leave the articles to which I refer to speak for themselves.

On this date a hundred years ago events were transpiring near the entrance to the Mediterranean which rendered the British Empire of the Nineteenth Century, and many succeeding centuries possible. Since then a process of development has been going on, and it appears desirable to some persons that development should now be accelerated. We must be careful however that progress may not be arrested by undue haste. The British people are grouped in democracies under monarchical forms, and they are entitled to claim the right to be placed in possession of a general knowledge of matters which concern their well-being. It is manifestly of the first importance that they should be well informed, and that they should gain clear ideas; until then it is

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not probable that any 'cut and dried' scheme which materially affects them will readily be assented to.

If my memory does not fail me, it was said in the discussion on the paper of Sir Frederick Pollock at the Royal Colonial Institute, that the British Constitution is regarded as a model of strength for the reason that it was not invented by anybody all in one piece, but has grown through process of long years. By analogy, if the greater British Empire is to have a constitution that will stand the stress of time, not a few think that it had better come by growing. To accelerate the process of evolution, I am satisfied that the most certain course is to begin by utilizing to the fullest extent that heaven-sent means of transmitting human words across the ocean, and by cultivating the freest and most friendly intercourse between all those people who go to make up the Empire.

In submitting these remarks, I need scarcely state that I do so in no spirit of fault-finding. If I am correct in the belief that one of the purposes of the gentlemen who have spoken to us is to ascertain how far we approve of their proposals, it is fitting that we should speak frankly. For myself, I have done so, and I believe I have spoken the mind of many others. I am sure we all very fully appreciate the public spirit and kindness of the distinguished gentlemen from England who have been so good as to take us into their confidence.

Faithfully yours,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

TYPEWRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

THE TELEPHONE IN ENGLAND AND IN CANADA.

The number of telephones in connection with the post office of the London telephone system increased during the year from 24,000 to 32,000.

Is that not a reasonable and substantial increase? Does that look as if the telephone companies were taking away all the business from the telegraph companies?

The growth of the system is still rapidly proceeding, additional subscribers being connected at an average of about 160 a week. New exchanges at Epsom and Ealing were opened early in the year. . . . It is satisfactory to know that a balance is now shown after paying all working expenses and after providing for interest and for a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. It must, however, be remembered that the revenue in previous years has been insufficient for these purposes, and that a considerable deficiency remains to be met out of the balances in future years.

I merely read these statements to show that in Great Britain they are making wonderful strides, not only in the telegraph but in the telephone as well. The hon. gentleman seems to think that the figures given by my hon. friend from South Simcoe were not of sufficient interest to the people of this Dominion when they were gathered

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some four years ago, and that since that time conditions have changed to such an extent that a very different state of affairs exists to-day. However, let me give a few quotations. The charge for a three minutes' conversation over 60 miles is as follows:—

	Cents.
Canada.. . . .	35
Great Britain.. . . .	18
New Zealand.. . . .	12½
Norway.. . . .	9½
Denmark.. . . .	9½
Switzerland.. . . .	10
Bavaria.. . . .	12
Belgium.. . . .	19½
Russia.. . . .	26
Australia.. . . .	24½

NEW WHARFS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The places where the new wharfs will be located are as follows:—

- The Range, Parish of Waterborough, Queens county, N.B.
- Burton, Parish of Burton, Sunbury county, N.B.
- Newcastle, Parish of Canning, Queens county, N.B.
- Barkers, Parish of Sheffield, Sunbury county, N.B.
- McAllisters, Parish of Chipman, Queens county, N.B.
- Youngs Cove, Parish of Waterborough, Queens county, N.B.
- Ironbound Cove, Parish of Chipman, Queens county, N.B.
- Scotchtown, Parish of Canning, Queens county, N.B.
- Lower Jemseg, Parish of Cambridge, Queens county, N.B.

Tenders for these wharfs will close on November 18.

MOTIONS AGREED TO WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

For a return showing in respect of the government steamship ‘Stanley’ the following information for the years 1894 to 1908, inclusive:—The total yearly wages of officers, engineers, seamen and other hands aboard; the total wages paid for handling freight at Pictou and at other ports; the total wages paid for loading coal at Pictou and at other ports; the total quantity and cost of coal; the total quantity of meats and poultry used.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, September 17, 1907.

Postmasters are informed that the Postmaster General, after careful consideration of representations made by those postmasters whose salaries are based on the revenue of their offices, has decided on the following scale of remuneration:—

Salary.

Fifty per cent on the first \$1,000 of revenue, 30 per cent on all over \$1,000 and up to \$10,000, and 20 per cent on all over \$10,000, the minimum salary to be \$35.

Allowance for Night Duty.

An allowance will be paid for night duty when a postmaster is required to be on duty after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m. The minimum allowance will be \$10, and the maximum \$100, according to the time employed, and the work done.

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Allowance for Forward Duty.

The rate of remuneration will be 12½ per cent on the revenue of the offices for which direct or indirect forward duty is performed.

SHORTLAND—80 Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(To be Dictated in Five Minutes.)

The fact is now beyond controversy that typhoid can be wiped off the face of the earth. If we attend] to the purification of our water and milk supply typhoid fever will be prevented. It is not only a disgrace] for a city to have typhoid fever but I believe it is a crime. If the driver of an engine] or the conductor of a train is guilty of culpable negligence through which that train is thrown off the track] and lives are sacrificed, there is a legal claim against the railway company for damages and there is a criminal] charge of manslaughter against the officers of the train. I would like to ask what difference there is in] degree between the carelessness of the trainmen and the carelessness of a city not one thousand miles from Ottawa which] to-day has 1,000 cases or more of typhoid? If our people were sufficiently educated do you think they would] for one instant tolerate the administration of a city council that would allow the pollution of its water supply to] continue day after day and year after year? I am not a lawyer but I maintain that the municipal government] which allows its people to drink polluted water is as blameable for the loss of lives as the train officials] by whose negligence a train is run off the track. I find that cases almost parallel with this have come] before the courts in England and have been decided there. In the case of Brown vs. the Three Counties Asylum] of Bedfordshire, a widow sued for the loss of her husband who died from typhoid caused by the impure water] served by the asylum authorities and she got a verdict of £650. It occurs to me] that if some widow in the city I have referred to would bring action against the city council for the] loss of her husband by typhoid fever it would be the means, more than anything else, of educating the people] on this question. If the city had to pay for the loss of the breadwinner of a family, the municipal] authorities would probably begin to think about the propriety of establishing a filtration plant to supply pure water to the citizens.] The supervision of our water supply and proper supervision of our milk supply would banish typhoid fever from the land.]

SHORTLAND—100 Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(To be Dictated in Three Minutes.)

I deeply regret not to have understood the speeches made by the hon. gentlemen who preceded me upon the important question of agricultural interests.] I wish to say a few words in support of this resolution, because I know that a new country cannot be successfully settled without the aid of experimental work.] Experimental work has contributed greatly towards the successful settlement of northwestern Canada. The Indian Head farm has been in operation for many years] and it has been of great benefit. At one period the territory immediately surrounding Indian Head was not being settled,] and I believe that the great change that has taken place in that section of the country is largely due to the experimental work conducted] by the Minister of Agriculture. I feel that it is impossible to say too much in support of the work being done by these experimental farms.] I am sorry we have not an experimental farm in the northern portion of Quebec, along the line] of the National Transcontinental Rail-

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way. In a few years our prairie country will be largely settled and we will then have to locate people in the wooded areas.] I see no reason why we should not direct attention to the country say 25 or 50 miles north of this city.] That work, however, can never be taken up successfully until some experimental work is done farther north in that province.] I take pleasure in supporting this resolution and I sincerely trust that the government will see its way clear to give the province of Quebec] at least one experimental farm and possibly two, because I believe we cannot have too many of them in the various sections of this large country.]

SHORTHAND—120 Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(To be Dictated in Three Minutes.)

The Indians are our wards and we have to protect them, but I take the position that if they cannot use the land for the reserve and if the disposal] of the land would result in the development of the country, the land should be disposed of. I also realize that the Indian has to be controlled. I cannot say] that I endorse the methods which are employed in the handling of the Indians. I do not know much about the subject, but I think it is a mistake to] educate the head and allow the Indian to make a savage of his stomach. I think that if we worked the other way we would make more of the head. However, I do not suppose the minister wants to listen to my theories on that subject. Does the hon. gentleman believe with me that it is in the interest of the settler] and that it is in the interest of the Indian as well, that the land should be sold? I understand the hon. gentleman to say that we cannot sell Indian reserves.] That is quite true, but the Indian is an individual that can be controlled. He can be advised as long as he has confidence in the people that he is dealing with.] That has been my experience with the Indian. I do not hold to the opinion that a good Indian is a dead Indian. I want to ask the minister if] he has not made efforts to get these Indians to dispose of some of that land? I understand that he has, but if he would, when he is in the country,] endeavour to see the Indians, I believe that could be accomplished. It is useless to send a boy on a man's errand to the Indian. He likes to get hold] of the chief muck-a-muck of the country when he is available.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

(You are engaged in business and are keeping your own books.)

1. Define the following terms:—

Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Trading Account, Credit Note, Cash Discount, Trade Discount, Accommodation Paper.

2. Make the entries necessary to record the following transactions in the proper books and balance your cash book and journal.

Oct. 4th.	Bought of West & Co. 20 cases cheese.. . . .	\$235 00
	5 chests tea.. . . .	175 00
	2 hhds molasses.. . . .	40 00
	2 bbls. sugar.. . . .	22 00
	4 boxes soap.. . . .	12 00
	Freight and cartage.. . .	7 50

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Oct. 5th. Bought of King Mnfg. Co.

2 show cases... ..	\$ 47 00
1 office desk and chair..	17 50

64 50

Oct. 5th. Sold Canada Lumber Co.

1 bbl. sugar... ..	16 00
4 cases cheese... ..	100 00
1 chest tea... ..	45 00
1 box soap... ..	5 00

166 00

Oct. 6th. Sold Smart & Co.

100 lbs. tea... ..	35 00
100 " sugar... ..	8 00

43 00

Oct. 7th. Received from Canada Lumber Co. cheque for \$157.70 and allowed them 5% discount on their bill of goods.

Oct. 7th. Made sight draft on Smart & Co. for their account less 5% discount.

Oct. 7th. Deposited Canada Lumber Co.'s cheque in the Bank of Montreal and received credit also for Smart & Co.'s draft less 15c. collection charges.

Oct. 8th. Invested in the business \$5,000.00, which amount you deposited to your credit in the Bank of Montreal.

Oct. 9th. Accepted West & Co.'s draft at 3 months dated October 4th for \$200.00.

Oct. 9th. Issued cheque to West & Co. for balance of account less 5% on the portion not settled by draft.

Gave King Mnfg. Co. your note at 3 months in settlement of their account.

Invested \$2,000 in shares of the Canada Cement Co., Ltd., for which you receive 20 shares of 7% preferred stock and 5 shares of common stock, par value of each \$100.

3. A traveller hands to you the following memo. of collections:—

White, cheque for his account \$50 less 15c. exchange.

Brown, cash on account \$25.00.

Green, cheque in full of account less 2% discount \$73.50.

Grey, cash in full of account \$47.25.

Black, allowance for goods returned \$2.75, cheque in full \$15.37 (3% discount allowed and 15c. exchange charged).

The traveller deducts his expenses \$22.50 and turns in the balance to you.

You give him a cheque for his month's salary \$75.00 and deposit the cash and cheques in the bank.

Rule books and make these entries, omitting ledger.

4. What percentage will you have to add to the cost of your goods to make a profit of—

25 per cent on the selling price?

20 " " "

33 $\frac{1}{3}$ " " "

50 " " "

5. You purchase a quantity of goods costing \$3,543.00 f.o.b. Liverpool, duty is \$1,181.00, cartage, insurance and freight to destination \$52.70. What percentage would you add to the original cost to cover expenses and give you a profit of \$885.75?

6. From the following Trial Balance make a Balance Sheet:—

Bank of Montreal, balance.. . . .	\$ 287 60	\$
Cash on hand.. . . .	176 30	
Land and Buildings.. . . .	3,782 79	
General Expense.. . . .	178 83	
Discount earned.. . . .		139 65
Interest and Discount.. . . .	180 56	
Plant and Machinery.. . . .	830 30	
Insurance premiums... . .	156 63	
Taxes and Water.. . . .	73 00	
Advertising.. . . .	176 20	
Office Expense.. . . .	68 11	
Furniture and Fixtures.. . . .	165 65	
Stable Expense.. . . .	241 13	
Wages.. . . .	1,826 77	
Reserve for Bad Debts.. . . .	320 00	
Inventory, Jan. 1/09.. . . .	6,681 62	
Purchases to date.. . . .	15,811 68	
Sales to date.. . . .		19,351 62
Accounts Payable.. . . .		1,384 73
Bills Payable, regular.. . . .		1,532 28
“ “ accom.. . . .		2,000 00
Capital a/c.. . . .		10,000 00
Accounts Receivable... . .	3,451 11	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,408 28	\$34,408 28
Inventory, Oct 31/09.. . . .	6,768 40	

VI.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE SECOND DIVISION, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Thursday, November 9th, 1909, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The profeshun of asstronemmic has a tendansy to mak a man naro-mineded. The seeseless round of komputashun buy day an obsirvashun buy nite deemmanding evrey eyeota_of his thyme has a strong tendensy two keap his mined frum expanding allong enny uther lines. Butt if he has bin threw an ole-fashuned kolege kurikulum the liberellising effect of studie off vareous branshez of nowledge keps him frum undew narownes. It is noatwurthie, that men of onlie moderrat mentle kaliber are the most likly to chrivel up. Thee mentle jiants have a menny-cidednes wich leeds them to exploar uther relems of nowledge to a moderrat extendt. Won of the best tex-buks on polittikal ekonnomie publeeshed inn this kuntrie is the wurke off and asstronemmer, most of whos thyme is occupide with derrekting inntrikat callkewlashuns beelongs to the strikty matthemattikal eide of the sience. The karakterisstiks wich are nessesary for a man to beecum an accomplished asstronnemer are perseverance and unnering akurasy. If he is in the midst of the komputashun of a perlimenery orrbit of a

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kommit, a eingle iunkorekt figger may visheate awl the suseding work and render his finale results valewles. His mente masheency must bee sew well loobreakate, that he kan go threw compleekated callkewbushuns without beekuning kentrussed or falling a pray to a hawnting feer that sum ero:e has bin kommitted.

DICTATION.

Thursday, November 9th, 1909, from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

It has been noted as a leading characteristic of the constitutional history of England that her political institutions have been incessantly in process of development, a singular continuity marking the whole of the transition from the most ancient to the present form of government. It is not a history of breaks, or of new establishments, or of successive new creations of instrumentalities of legislation and administration: all the way through it is a history of almost insensible change, of slow modification, and of unforced, almost unconscious development. Very great contrasts appear between the character of her government in one age and its character in another age distant one or two centuries from the first; but it is very difficult to perceive any alteration at all when comparison is made from generation to generation. Almost no changes can be given exact dates: each took place 'about' such and such a year, or in this or that long reign. The whole process, therefore, is one which may be outlined in brief epitome: its stages are long, its features large, its details unessential to clearness.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

N.B.—This paper will be taken as a test of WRITING also.

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 50 | 1. Write to a friend in England a letter of about 400 words, setting forth the advantages which Canada offers to settlers; <i>or</i> write an essay of about 400 words on any one of the following topics,— |
| | (a) Oriental Immigration. |
| | (b) State Management of Railways. |
| | (c) The Future of Canada. |
| 20 | 2. Correct, where necessary, the following sentences, giving reasons for whatever changes you make:— |
| | (a) The English not only respected Wellington's qualities as a general but also as a statesman. |
| | (b) The city council were considering how to dispose of the sewage. |
| | (c) On Christmas Eve he sent a ton of coal to a poor widow woman. |
| | (d) There were less people there yesterday than to-day. |
| | (e) They say they never saw him before, a fact which I can disprove. |
| 30 | 3. Make a synopsis of the following letter, which will give in a clear and concise form the essential points in it. This synopsis should not exceed <i>one</i> page of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give special attention to spelling, punctuation, grammar and style. |

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OTTAWA, June 9, 1902.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned referring to the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia of 29th ultimo, observes that with regard to chapter 46 of the British Columbia Acts of 1901, intituled 'An Act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons,' the provincial government refers to a correspondence with the undersigned. The Attorney General of British Columbia wrote Mr. Mills on January 31 last, referring to Mr. Mill's report to Your Excellency upon this statute of December 27, 1901. The Attorney General stated as follows:—

'These provisions in almost their present form were first enacted by sections 6, 7 and 8, chapter 24 of 1881, and afterwards re-enacted by sections 8 and 9 of chapter 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1888, and by sections 5, 6 and 7 of chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of 1897.

'You will therefore see that this legislation is not new, and that on three occasions the Dominion Executive have allowed it to go into effect.

'I have no doubt that these provisions were first devised to facilitate the collection of poll tax from the Chinese. As you are no doubt aware, we have in this province quite a large number of Chinese and Japanese labourers. It is almost impossible to identify these men, and so they can evade payment of this tax. Very few of them possess any property that can be reached, so the only way to compel them to contribute towards the revenue of the province is by a poll tax collectable through their employers.

'I feel confident that you are not inclined to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of our compelling these people to contribute a reasonable amount towards the maintenance of government in the province in which they make the money which they forthwith export to China.

'In your report I notice you make this observation: "It is not clear to the undersigned whether in the case of an employee the statute intends that payment should be enforced directly against him." I submit it is reasonably clear that a collector may proceed either against the employer or the employee for the amount of the tax. Section 3 imposes the tax upon every male person, and subsection (3) of section 5, in my opinion, recognizes the liability of the employee to pay the tax and provides that in the event of his doing so any liability of the employer shall cease. I would strongly urge upon you this view of the statute, that it imposes a direct tax upon every male above a certain age; that his liability to pay does not cease upon being employed by another, but in that event by a statutory attachment of the "salary or wages due or to become due to such male person" (sec. 5, subsection 1) the employer becomes liable out of such salary or wages to pay the debt due to the Crown by the employee and that the employer's payment of the tax discharges *pro tanto* his liability to his employee.

'I consider it quite competent for a provincial legislature to enact that all moneys due or to become due from an employer shall be attached until a tax debt, due from the employee to the Crown, or to a municipality, shall have been discharged, and that out of such moneys the employer shall pay the tax.

'It may be that all the provisions of the Act are not as well drawn as they might be, but I submit that the above is a fair interpretation to put upon the statute as a whole. You lay stress in your report upon the clause in subsection (1) of section 5, that "Every such merchant, farmer, trader or employer of labour, shall be primarily liable for the said tax in respect of every male person in his employ at any time during the year for which said tax is payable, and until the tax is paid in respect of such person." That clause it seems to me may be fairly interpreted to refer to the employer's liability as garnishee and to be a direction to the collector to have recourse in the first instance to the employer instead of wasting time and money collecting from the employees.

'If you cannot adopt this view I am prepared to submit legislation either repealing the clause or making it clear that it has the meaning I attribute to it. As the

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disallowance of this Act or the striking out from it of the attachment provisions would seriously affect our already inadequate revenue, I ask that you reconsider the Act and that you do not have it disallowed at least until I fail to remove your objections to it.'

The undersigned having considered these observations of the Attorney General, thereupon the Deputy Minister of Justice, by direction of the undersigned, wrote to Mr. Eberts, under date of February 21 last, as follows:—

'Referring to your letter of 31st ultimo, addressed to Mr. Mills, with regard to the Revenue Tax Act, 1901, of British Columbia, I observe that there has been similar legislation in force in British Columbia since 1881, and I am not aware that any question has come before the courts with respect to it. It would seem, therefore, that the people of the province must have largely acquiesced in the enforcement of these provisions. The Minister, however, entertains no doubt that they are *ultra vires* to the extent stated in his predecessor's report, approved on 10th ultimo. Any employer objecting to the validity of the Act may, of course, conveniently have the question determined by the courts, and in view of the fact which you state that previous statutes were not disallowed he is not inclined to recommend extreme measures with regard to the present Act. He thinks, however, that it would be worth while for you to consider whether a more constitutional means cannot be devised for ensuring the collection of the tax, as it is not unlikely, particularly as attention has now been called to the invalidity of the statute, that litigation may arise which will involve the province in costs, and otherwise prove embarrassing.

'Awaiting a reply to the official despatch, the Minister does not propose at present to make any further recommendation to His Excellency.'

The undersigned considering the communication of the Attorney General, and of the aforesaid reply, and for the reasons therein stated, recommends that the Act in question be left to such operation as it may have.

C. FITZPATRICK,

Minister of Justice.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be attempted.

1. Make (1) a list of Shakspeare's historical plays, (2) outline the plot of any one, (3) describe the most important character in the play selected.

2. Contrast any one of Shakspeare's comedies with any one of his tragedies, pointing out what is comic in the one case (in character and situation) and tragic in the other.

3. For what is Milton's poetry remarkable? Mention his chief works and describe each briefly. Give some account of his life and character.

4. Give (1) the names of *two* poets and *two* novelists in the eighteenth century, and (2) the titles of their chief works. Describe any *one* of the works mentioned (poem or novel).

5. Tell what you know about the life and poetry of Robert Burns and of the dialect in which he wrote.

6. Give some account of some author (not referred to in these questions) whose works you have read and admire. Name his chief works and tell why you like them.

7. Narrate briefly the plot of any one of Scott's novels, and describe *three* characters in it.

8. Write a brief life of Byron, name his chief poems and tell what you know about each.

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9. Give some account of any one of Macaulay's essays, and write down the titles of others. What kind of poetry did he write? What kind of history?

10. Name the authors of the following works:—*Vanity Fair*, *Romola*, *Westward Ho!* *David Copperfield*, *Kidnapped*; tell what they are about and make lists of other works by the same authors.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered. The work of each question must be given.

1. Find correct to three places of decimals,—

(a) 14.793×3.14159 .

(b) $14.793 \div 3.14159$.

2. Express $3.2 \div 3.46 - 0.8$ as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms, and also as a circulating decimal.

3. Find $\sqrt{17}$ to three places of decimals.

4. A clerk's salary was increased 10% at the end of each year for two years. How much better is his salary at the end of the time than if he had received a single increase of 20 per cent?

5. A note is drawn for \$525 at 70 days, and is discounted immediately at a bank at 5%. How much less than the face value does the bank give for it?

6. A man has an annual income of \$1,425 from an investment in $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ stock at 140. What sum has he invested?

7. A bank pays interest at 3% per annum compounded quarterly. What interest would accumulate in one year on a deposit of \$2,500?

8. How much must a Canadian firm pay for a bill of exchange to cancel a debt of £575 in England, exchange being at $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ premium?

9. Find the amount of the agent's commission in each of the following cases:—(a) he receives \$2,000 to invest in goods after deducting his commission of 2%; (b) he sells goods for \$2,000, and after retaining his commission of 2%, he sends the rest to his employer.

10. What is the weight of a piece of water-pipe, 20 ft. long, with inside diameter 1 in., and made of material $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, which weighs 500 lbs. per cubic foot.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Translate into French.

'Did I suppose that this society would interfere with the prosperity of such local bodies, I should be slow to favour its establishment. I believe, however, that the contrary effect will be produced. They are sustained by the subscriptions and donations of local members, and of the provincial legislatures, while this society must depend on the Dominion Parliament, from which they draw no aid. They will find abundant scope for their more frequent meetings in the contributions of local labourers, while this will collect and compare these, and publish such portions as may be of wider interest. This society will also, it is hoped, furnish means of publication for memoirs too bulky and expensive to appear in local transactions. There should, however, be a closer association than this. It is probable that nearly all of the local societies are already represented among our members, by gentlemen who can inform us as to their work and wishes. We should therefore be prepared at once to offer terms of friendly union. (*Sir J. W. Dawson on the Royal Society of Canada.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Traduire en anglais.

L'esprit classique de la France a fait assurément subir à ses grands hommes des transformations qui les rapprochent des héros convenus de la tragédie cornélienne ou racinienne; mais c'est toujours par le courage et le mépris de la mort, par l'élan irrésistible et l'expansion victorieuse, par la grandeur d'âme et l'esprit chevaleresque, par le dévouement à la patrie ou à l'humanité, par l'amour de la "liberté", des "lumières" et du "progrès" que les héros de France ont séduit les imaginations populaires, simples et spontanées. Ce sont des symboles moins de la réalité historique que de l'idéal présent à l'âme de la nation. Or, on ne saurait nier que cet idéal, pour le caractériser d'un seul mot, soit un idéal de générosité. Aux yeux de certaines nations, être généreux, c'est être "dupe". Sans doute la générosité doit être éclairée, et les "idées" ne sont des forces qu'à condition de ne pas être en contradiction avec la réalité. Mais ce n'est pas par trop d'amour et de dévouement pour les idées que les peuples pèchent aujourd'hui; tout au contraire. Le scepticisme, le prosaïsme utilitaire, la corruption financière, l'étroite politique des partis et des intérêts, la lutte égoïste des classes, voilà les maux qu'il faut partout combattre au nom des idées. (*Alfred Fouillée.*)

Pour les candidats de langue anglaise.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

La marine britannique, en particulier, ses rapports avec celle que le gouvernement canadien est sur le point de créer.

Les avantages et les désavantages d'un régime démocratique.

Un voyage autour du monde.

For candidates who take the general examination in French.

Write an English composition of not less than 200 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

Monseigneur de Laval and his administration of the Canadian Church.

The policy for French-Canadians ordinarily formulated in the words: "Emparons-nous du sol."

Race suicide: are we threatened in Canada?

ALGEBRA.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{x+1}{5x-x^2-6}, \quad \frac{1-x}{7x-x^2-12}, \quad \frac{1}{x^2-6x+8}.$$

2. Express as the difference of two squares

(a) $1+x^2+x^4$.

(b) x^4+64y^4 ,

and hence factorize the expressions.

3. If α and β are the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$; prove

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \text{ and } \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

4. Deduce the condition for equal roots in a quadratic equation.

Find for what value of m the equation

$$x^2-2x(1+3m)+7(3+2m)=0$$

will have equal roots.

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5. Find the sum of the first n natural numbers and also the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers.

6. State your grounds for saying that

$$x^0 = 1, \quad x^{\frac{p}{q}} = q \sqrt[q]{x^p}, \quad a^{-r} = \frac{1}{a^r}$$

What is the numerical value of

$$16^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \left(\frac{27}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad 8^{\frac{4}{3}} ?$$

7. Given, to base 10, $\log. 2 = .3010300$, $\log. 3 = .4771213$; find the logarithms of 96 and 36000.

8. Expand to four terms $(1 + 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

and write down and simplify the 8th term of the same expression.

9. Deduce the formula for the number of n dissimilar things taken r at a time.

How many even numbers of four figures each can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, no digit being repeated?

10. If A can do a piece of work in 300 days, and B in 75 days, in how many days can they, working together, complete the work?

GEOMETRY.

Saturday, November 13th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. The three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to the three sides of another. Prove that the two are equal in all respects.

State what the theorem becomes if the word 'proportional' be substituted for the words 'respectively equal.'

2. Two sides of one triangle are respectively equal to two sides of another. Prove that the triangle whose sides enclose the greater angle has the greater base.

A, B, C are points on the circumference of a circle. Where may B lie, in order that AB may be greater than CB?

3. In the triangle ABC, C is an acute angle. Prove that $AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2 - 2BC \cdot DC$, when DC is the projection of AC on BC.

Explain what the theorem becomes when C becomes right or obtuse.

4. ACB is an arc of a circle. Prove that as C moves in the circumference the angle ACB remains constant.

What theorem does this give when C moves into coincidence with B? Also when C passes to the other side of B?

5. Describe a segment of a circle which will contain an angle equal to a given angle.

ABC is an isocles triangle, and D a point in the base BC. Show that the circles ABD and ACD are equal.

6. Show that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base into parts which are proportional to the sides.

Describe a triangle when given the base, the vertical angle, and the ratio of the two sides.

7. Divide a line segment in medial section (extreme and mean ratio).

Describe an isocles triangle in which each base angle is double the vertical angle.

8. The areas of similar triangles are proportional to the squares on the corresponding sides.

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Show also that this property holds good for similar polygons and for circles.

9. Find the mean proportional to two given line segments.

Find a square whose area is equal to that of a given triangle.

10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

By taking the diagonals perpendicular to each other, deduce a theorem regarding right-angled triangles.

PHYSICS.

Thursday, November 11th, from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. State Boyle's law. Calculate how much the pressure of a gas must be changed in order to reduce one litre at a pressure of 76.0 centimeters of mercury to a volume of 800 cubic centimeters.

2. Forces of 10 and 20 pounds act at right angles. Find the resultant force, and show by a diagram the direction in which it acts.

3. It is desired to lift a cask weighing 200 pounds into a cart 3 feet high. The driver can lift 60 pounds. Find the length of plank required to roll the cask up in order that the man may accomplish the task unaided.

4. Distinguish between a musical note and a noise. How is difference of quality in musical notes explained?

5. An object one inch high is placed 5 inches in front of a convex lens. The image is found to be 20 inches from the lens on the other side. Find the focal length of the lens and the position of the image.

6. Account for the appearance of colour in nature. How would you proceed to show the composition of sunlight?

7. Describe any form of thermometer for measuring temperature. What scale may be used in the calibration?

8. What is meant by absolute and relative humidity in determining the amount of water vapour in the air. Describe an instrument for finding the dew point.

9. What are some of the properties of a magnet? How would you show that the earth is a magnet?

10. Explain in a few words the principle of each of the following:—

(a) A Leyden jar;

(b) A telegraphic relay;

(c) A Daniell cell.

CHEMISTRY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Only seven questions are to be attempted. Definite chemical reactions described should be expressed by equations.

1. State the law of multiple proportions. Give an example.

2. Describe the preparation, properties and uses of silver nitrate.

3. How is hydrogen sulphide prepared? What happens when it is passed into aqueous solutions (a) of copper sulphate, (b) of ferric chloride, (c) of caustic soda?

4. Describe the preparation of phosphorous, and give an account of its properties and uses.

5. Give full directions for preparing barium chloride and barium nitrate from heavy spar.

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6. You are given a metallic substance which is believed to contain copper, silver and lead. State accurately your procedure to ascertain whether these are its constituents, writing equations for all reactions involved.

7. What is an oxidizing agent? Name three oxidizing agents, citing a reaction in illustration of each.

8. What is the difference in composition between cast iron, wrought iron and steel? Give a brief account of the manufacture of steel from iron ore.

9. An electric current is passed by means of copper electrodes through an aqueous solution of copper sulphate. State and explain as fully as you can what occurs.

10. Describe the preparation, properties and uses of lime.

LATIN.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

I. Decline the following nouns in full and state the gender of each:—*filia*, *senex*, *bos*, *tussis*, *dens*. Decline together:—*manus sinistra*, *lapis niger*, *ignobile vulgus*.

II. Write the other degrees of comparison of the following:—*novus*, *magnus*, *facilis*, *pulcher*, *sapienter*, *bene*, *male*.

III. (a) By what two cases is *price* expressed in Latin? (b) Express in two ways: 'He is wiser than his father.' (c) What is meant by the 'double dative'? Illustrate.

IV. Translate six only of the following sentences into Latin—

1. He said he had been fighting for his country.
2. He knew that the wicked were not happy.
3. Do this that you may be free.
4. I am afraid that you do not love me.
5. No one is so wise that he cannot learn.
6. Why should I enumerate the multitude of their ships?
7. O! that he had been living then.
8. Why do you give nothing to the poor?
9. He said that he did not speak Latin.
10. Ask them whether they have done it or not.
11. Tell me who you are and what you wish.
12. This being the case, take up your arms.
13. I will bear it as I can.
14. The more a man reads, the more he knows.
15. If any one bore the hardships of life bravely, it was he.

(Candidates may omit one of the following questions.)

V. Translate:—

De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? Cum hoc ipsum vere gloriantem audierim in funere matris suae, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, cum esset septem et sexaginta, se numquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, numquam cum sorore fuisse in similitudine, quam propre aequalem habebat. Quod est signum, aut nullam umquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc ea fuisse in suos indulgentia, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret. Neque id fecit natura solum, quamquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrina. Nam et principium philosophorum ita percepta habuit praecepta, ut eis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem, uteretur.

—*Cornelius Nepos, Atticus XVII.*

Account for the mood of:—*commemorem*, *duceret*.

Account for the case of:—*annorum*, *indulgentia*.

Ad vitam agendam. Could the gerund be substituted for the gerundive?

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VI. Translate:—

Postero die castra ex loco movent, idem facit Caesar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor milium, quem ex omni Provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublatis Helvetii quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnumquam ex novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere, coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibus prohibere.

—Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum* I 15.

Account for the mood and tense of:—*videant, faciant*.

Give the principal parts of:—*cadunt, lacessere*.

VII.

NEPTUNE CALMS THE STORM.

Translate:—

Sic ait, dicto citius tumida aequora placat
collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto
destrudunt navis scopulo; levat ipse tridenti
et vastas aperit Sytis et temperat aequor,
atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est
seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
conspexere, silent arrectisque auribus adstant;
ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet:
sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
prospiciens genitor caeloque invectus aperto
flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.

—Virgil, *Aeneid* I 142-156.

Explain the case of:—*dicto, pietate, dictis*.

Give the usual prose form of:—*conspexere*.

GERMAN.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Only three of the first five questions to be answered.

1. Translate, and explain the place of the words in *italics*:

(a) Gestern Abend *war* er nicht zu Haus.

(b) Sagen Sie, bitte, Ihrem Herrn Vater, dass ich heute nicht kommen
kann.

(c) Jeden Sonnabend *kommt* er uns besuchen.

Translate into German:

(d) At seven o'clock he got up and at eleven he went to bed.

(e) Ask your doctor before it is too late.

(f) After he had read your letter, he began to laugh.

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2. Translate the sentence: *Her ring has been found already*—

- (a) by using the passive voice;
- (b) by using the indefinite personal pronoun 'man' ;
- (c) by using a reflexive verb.

Translate into German:

- (d) He is said to be very clever.
 - (e) When was he appointed? (To appoint = ernennen.)
 - (f) He has become an officer.
3. (a) Give the rule as to the mood and tense of the verb in indirect statements.

Translate:

- (b) The physician fears that it is too late now.
 - (c) I thought you were in Toronto!
 - (d) I should like to see him.
 - (e) That would be nice!
 - (f) Try it, whatever it may be!
4. (a) How do the Germans express 'in order to' ?

Translate:

- (b) He is too young in order to understand that.
 - (c) He has to write a letter.
 - (d) Instead of working he talked with her.
 - (e) I have not money enough to buy it.
 - (f) Do you want me to read?
5. (a) Explain the use of the Infinitive instead of the Perfect participle in:
Ich habe ihn gestern im 'Trovatore' singen hören.
- (b) What other verbs do likewise?

Translate:

- (c) Did you not see her dance with her cousin?
- (d) I have not been able to go.
- (e) I could not go.
- (f) He did not wish to do it.
- (g) He would not do it.

6. Translate into English:

(a) Eines Abends *kam* ein alter Bauer auf eine Sternwarte und sagte, er sei gekommen, um den Mond durch das Teleskop zu *sehen*. 'Kommen Sie nach fünf Stunden wieder; der Mond *geht* erst gegen zwei Uhr morgens *auf*, und jetzt ist er erst neun Uhr.' 'Das *weiss* ich recht gut,' *antwortete* der Besuch. 'Aber wenn er erst *aufgegangen* ist, *kann* ich auch ohne Teleskop *sehen*.'

(b) Berlin *liegt* an der Spree und *ist* seit 1871 die Hauptstadt des Deutschen Reiches. Jetzt *hat* es über drei Millionen Einwohner. Die Hauptstrasse Berlins *heisst* 'Unter den Linden.' In dieser Strasse *stehen* vier Reihen Linden und deshalb *heisst* sie so. In der Mitte zwischen den Linden liegt ein breiter Weg für Fussgänger. Unter den Bäumen stehen Bänke, auf denen man *sitzen* kann. Am östlichen Ende der Strasse liegt das königliche Schloß. Dahinter ist ein grosser Springbrunnen. Eine schöne Brücke führt vom Schlosse über den Flusz.

(c) Give principal parts of the words in *italics*.

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7. Translate:

WIEGENLIED.

Es geht durch alle Lande
 Ein Engel still umher.
 Kein Auge kann ihn sehen,
 Doch Alles sieht er;
 Der Himmel ist sein Vaterland,
 Vom lieben Gott ist er gesandt.
 Er geht von Haus zu Hause,
 Und wo ein gutes Kind
 Bie Vater oder Mutter
 Im Kämmerlein er find't,
 Da wohnet er und bleibet da,
 Und ist dem Kinde immer nah.

8. Translate into German:

1. What is your name?
 2. How old are you?
 3. What is your nationality?
 4. Where do you live?
 5. Are you married?
 6. Has he any children?
 7. What is your profession?
 8. What can you do?
 9. Have you time this afternoon?
 10. Can you give him any work?
9. Write a short composition in German on either of the following subjects:—
- (a) An appreciation of some German book.
 - (b) The advantages of a knowledge of German.

MODERN HISTORY.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates are to answer seven questions only.

1. Explain the origin of the Company of Montreal and the founding of Ville-Marie.
2. Outline the chief events of the administration of Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada.
3. Show the influence upon Europe of the discovery of America, and of the new route by sea to India.
4. What caused the war which led to the establishment of the United States of America?
5. Discuss the statesmanship of Henry VIII. of England.
6. Estimate the effects of Richelieu's work in France.
7. What caused and what resulted from the 'Thirty Years' War?
8. What causes led to the Union of England and Scotland?
9. Explain what the Congress of England achieved.
10. What effect had the Battle of Trafalgar on the power of Napoleon First?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions to constitute a full paper.

1. Discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of division of labour.
2. Discuss the origin and basis of private property and the utility of inheritance.

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3. (a) Define *ad valorem* and specific duties. Which are to be preferred?
(b) Under what circumstances would an export duty fall on the foreign purchaser?
4. What are the causes which affect the rate of interest? Is there any general tendency to a fall in the rate of interest? If the rate falls, does saving necessary slacken?
5. (a) Compare proportional and progressive taxation.
(b) Is the increased value which a fall in the interest rate confers on existing capital less social in its origin than the increased value of land which results from the growth of population? Unearned increment, indeed, but in modern society it is found everywhere, for society does not distribute incomes after the fashion of a school-master rewarding the most laborious or the most meritorious pupil.' Comment.
6. Give an account of the mercantilist system of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and estimate the success achieved.
7. (a) Compare the methods of safeguarding bank-notes in force in the United States and Canada.
(b) 'Since Jan. 1 the deposits in Canadian banks have increased \$50,000,000. It is evident that the public had plenty of hard cash in pocket which it is now confiding freely to the banks.' Discuss this statement.
8. Outline the chief methods and policies of trade-unions.

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered. Two questions from each group.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) Give in order of importance the different geographical divisions of the globe. (b) Give the political divisions of Europe and of America. (c) Give the approximate population of the different parts of the globe. (d) Give the approximate population of: Canada, United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.
2. Give the names of the different States of the American Republic fronting on the great lakes.
3. Trace the course followed by the St. Lawrence river and give the names of the towns along its shores.
4. Classify the British Possessions according to the following:—(a) Responsible Governments; (b) Representative Governments only; (c) Crown Colonies; (d) Protectorates; (e) Military or Naval Stations.
5. What places have no latitude? What other places have no longitude? What computations of longitude and time may be made, given the difference of longitude and time between places? Explain.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define physical geography. Into what classes may the objects of which geography treats be divided?
2. What are volcanoes? Into what two classes may they be divided? Define active and extinct volcanoes.
3. What are earthquakes? What three kinds of earthquake movement have been noted? What is the cause of earthquakes?
4. What constitutes the relief of a country? What two forms of relief exist? What influence has the relief of a country upon its climate, life and productiveness?
5. How are waters dispersed over the earth? What are the sources of rivers? Where are springs most numerous?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Would the Georgian Bay Canal prove beneficial to Canada? Why?
2. Name three cities in each of the following countries:—England, United States, France, and tell what is the cause of their commercial importance.
3. Name in order of commercial importance the provinces of the Dominion, and tell:
 - (a) What are the employments of their people?
 - (b) What are their chief exports?
 - (c) What are their principal industries?
 - (d) What are their sources of wealth?
4. What are the chief imports of Canada from England, the United States and France?
5. Why are following cities great commercial centres:—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver?

CIVIL LAW.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer 8 questions only.

1. By whom are the Registers of Civil Status kept in the Province of Quebec?
2. What is the meaning of Separation from bed and board (*Séparation de Corps*)?
3. Give a definition of Ownership in law.
4. Mention certain methods or titles by which ownership is acquired.
5. What is a Contract?
6. What persons are incapable of entering into a contract?
7. What is the distinction between Community of Property and Separation as to property between Consorts?
8. Give a definition of the Contract of Partnership.
9. Discuss whether Gaming contracts are permitted by law.
10. What is Prescription?

TYPEWRITING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 115.)

BOOKKEEPING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 118.)

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 117.)

SHORTHAND—100 Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 117.)

SHORTHAND—120 Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 118.)

VII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION, DEPARTMENT
OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 120.)

DICTATION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 123.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 124.)

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 124.)

ALGEBRA.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 125.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 132.)

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

GENERAL PAPER.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1. State in detail the various duties attached to the vacant post for which this examination is held. |
| 20 | 2. State in detail the system in force in recording and filing the general correspondence of the Department. |
| 15 | 3. When letters received are filed on the respective files, what instructions are to be observed before they are returned to the filing cases? |
| 15 | 4. Describe the course of an official communication despatched from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to H. M. Foreign Office at London, England. |
| 15 | 5. State briefly the branches of the Government Service administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce. |
| 15 | 6. In what way does the filing of the Trade Inquiries differ from the general files of the Department? |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

SUBSIDIES PAPER.

Values.

- 15 1. State what delays from the elapsed time of voyages on the Canada-Great Britain Steamship Service are usually made.
- 10 2. What delays are always allowed with the present contract for the Canada-Great Britain Steamship Service in calculating the subsidy payable for each voyage?
- 10 3. What delays are always allowed in the discretion of the Minister in the Canada-Great Britain Steamship Service when calculating the subsidy for each voyage?
15. 4. What time is used in calculating the elapsed time of a voyage for the purpose of arriving at the subsidy payable in the case of the Allan Steamships?
- (a) How is the difference in time between Liverpool and Montreal eliminated from the computation?
- (b) Why is it necessary to ascertain the time of each voyage?
- (c) From what documents is the elapsed time checked?
- 10 5. What documents are required to be filled with steamship subsidy claims by all the more important subsidized steamship lines?
- 20 6. What subsidy under the present contract would be payable to each of the undermentioned steamships for one round voyage, say from Liverpool to Halifax, under the conditions stated below and allowing all detentions:—
- | Steamship. | Elapsed time of Voyage. | Distance run. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Corsican..... | 14 days, 11 hrs., 15 min..... | 5,272 knots. |
| Empress of Ireland... | 12 days, 1 hr., 15 min..... | 5,125 “ |
| Virginian..... | 13 days, 2 hrs., 36 min..... | 5,358 “ |
- 20 7. What steamship companies are at present performing subsidized services to the following countries:—
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) England, | (f) Ireland, |
| (b) Mexico, | (g) South Africa, |
| (c) British Guiana, | (h) Jamaica, |
| (d) China, | (i) Australia, |
| (e) France, | (j) Scotland |

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

CHINESE PAPER.

Values.

- 10 1. State in detail the system in force in the Department in dealing with the C. I. 4 Statement and Declaration in connection with Chinese Immigration.
- 10 2. What details are recorded on said Statement and Declaration?
- 10 3. What is the purpose of and what are the details entered on C. I. 5 Certificates?
- 15 4. In view of the law limiting the number of Chinese Immigrants according to the tonnage of the steamship upon which they arrive, what is the system adopted to observe the requirement of the Act should a person of Chinese origin desire to pay the tax at an interior point in Canada when ex Steamship Vancouver?
- 10 5. Under the Chinese Immigration Act, how many capitation-paying Chinese may land in Canada per ton of the steamship on which they arrive?

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- 15 6. What form is necessary to be filled out by the Chief Controller, of the Chief Clerk of the Department, acting for him when a Chinese merchant desires to visit the United States?

(a) State generally what particulars are entered on the form.

- 10 7. After form referred to in Question 6 is completed in behalf of the Canadian Government, before what official of the United States is it necessary for the bearer of the certificate to appear? In what way is the document then completed?

- 20 8. Under the most recent regulations how are the two chief classes of students treated in being admitted to Canada?

VIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF ASSISTANT CEREALIST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 120.)

DICTATION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 124.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 132.)

CLASSIFICATION AND CULTIVATION OF CEREALS.

Values.

- 20 1. Mention the principal kinds of cereals under cultivation. Give their botanical as well as their common names; and mention the wild plants to which they are most closely related.
- 10 2. In what group can the various kinds of wheat be placed? Give the distinguishing characteristics of each group.
- 12 3. Describe in detail a fully matured, ripe plant of wheat (any variety) and one of oats (any variety).
- 8 4. How can one distinguish between wild and cultivated oats?
- 12 5. Mention the advantages and disadvantages which generally characterize early-maturing varieties of grain as compared with later sorts.
- 12 6. Give the legal weights per bushel in Canada of all the cereals commonly grown in this country; and state what quantity of seed per acre you would usually recommend for sowing.

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8. 7. How would you thoroughly purify a considerable quantity of seed wheat which contains chaff, wild oats, flax, small weed seeds and an occasional kernel of six-row barley?
- 18 8. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, having harvested a crop of barley early in August, wishes to sow oats on the same field the following season. The land is a rich loam but contains some troublesome weeds, and the farmer desires to produce oats for sale as seed. Give a full account of the proper treatment of the field from the time of harvesting the barley to the time of sowing the oats.

IX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF PATENT EXAMINER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, I.

1. Give a complete explanation of the operation of the invention shown by the accompanying drawings, giving the proper names for each part.
 2. Explain the following terms by description or illustration or both:—(1) Cam, (2) Pawl, (3) Cotterpin, (4) Setscrew, (5) Capscrew, (6) Ratchet-wheel, (7) Spur gear, (8) Needle valve, (9) Worm gear, (10) Mitre gear.
 3. Name 6 methods of transmitting power from one shaft to another.
- Draw in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch squares the conventional cross-sections for: cast-iron, steel, wrought iron, brass and babbitt.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, II.

Make an assembled pencil drawing of a connecting rod for a side crank steam engine, complete with straps, brasses, &c.; using the following main dimensions and putting in all other necessary dimensions according to your best judgment:—

Centre of crank pin to centre of crosshead pin, 28".

Diameter of crank pin, 2"; length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Diameter of crosshead pin, $1\frac{3}{8}$ "; length, 2".

Connecting rod to be rectangular in shape; scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

Make as many views as you deem necessary.

X.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, NOVEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

DEFENCE POLICY OF NEW ZEALAND—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR INTERNAL DEFENCE.

Value—100.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 10.—The New Zealand budget proposals include the raising of a loan not exceeding \$10,000,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the fulfillment of the

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Dreadnought offer. The naval proposals involve a total expenditure of \$125,000 annually; \$750,000 towards the cost of a Dreadnought and \$500,000 as a contribution to the admiralty to cover the difference between the Imperial and the local rates.

Regarding internal defence it is proposed to reorganize the present system on the lines approved by the Imperial defence conference as applied to local conditions. All boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen will undergo an elementary and progressive training in the cadet division; all young men between eighteen and twenty-one to two years compulsory training on stated evenings, half days and whole days, also fourteen days annually in camp. A volunteer force of 20,000 will also be maintained and rifle clubs encouraged.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled, and the duty of the candidate is to make a clean copy with the necessary corrections. For every word wrongly spelled 5 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

MISSING GREAT CHANCES.

Itt is quoit kommon to heer people desscribe sum grate chances of geting ritch, wich oing too sum blonder they mist. Iff thay had onely dun diferrently, orr iff things had turned out differrentley thay wood have secuered a posichun, but manny miss grate chances of obtaning smthng better thann gould—true wissdom.

Yong mann thare waz a peeriod in yoor life wen yoo hadd goodd oporchunities of obtaning an educashon and aksess to goode bookes for studdy in youre eaveing ours. Butt yoo luvd pleyshure moore than studdy, and wen the tyme caim for yoo too engaige inn the wurk of lyfe yoo ware nott quallified for any wurk that rekwired inteligeance and a culltivated intellekt. Yoo mist a grate chance ov maiking a mann ov youreself and soe yoo must taik a loer graid of wurk begaus ov yoore falure. Lett others taik warning.

DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

TO ORGANIZE FARMERS—GRAIN GROWERS' REPRESENTATIVES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Value—50.

Regina, Saskatchewan, Nov. 11.—President Hopkins, F. W. Green and E. A. Partridge of the Grain Growers' Association have been touring Saskatchewan by automobile, and holding daily meetings, for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the province to organize, and to explain the disadvantages of not doing so. The most important meeting of the trip was held at this place when it was pointed out that organization is indispensable if the farmers desire to raise their position to the dignity it deserves, as well as to take a hand in fixing the price of grain rather than being left entirely at the mercy of the milling interests and large grain dealers.

Mr. Partridge, generally known as 'the man who fought the Grain exchange,' explained that the object of the association, among other things, was to handle the grain consigned to them independently of grain speculators. The first year the association handled 2,500,000 bushels, which increased to 8,000,000 last year.

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ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Time allowed: an hour and a half.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1. Write in figures: Five million, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine; also thirty-two billion, sixty-one million, three hundred and forty-three thousand, four hundred and four. |
| 10 | 2. Write in words: 8968648605; also 200798013400019. |
| 20 | 3. Add the following: 81376039453065; 97653292042758; 69498764278; 8894287567321; 29356125945; 49783657427633. |
| 10 | 4. Subtract 563476852 from 987654758 and multiply the remainder by 76. |
| 20 | 5. Divide 64329756125945 by 937. |
| 20 | 6. A lumber merchant had 2182565 feet of lumber. After selling 20 per cent of it, he lost 15 per cent of the remainder by fire. How many feet of lumber were burned? |

**XI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE PROMOTION EXAMINATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DECEMBER, 1909.**

PENMANSHIP.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

GLIMPSES OF HISTORY—'DARTMOUTH COMMON AND FRENCH PRISON.'

His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Third, by indenture bearing date the 4th day of September, 1788, transferred as a gift to the people of Dartmouth, a large tract of land in the northern part of the town, the greater portion of which is now known as the Common or Dartmouth Park. The land transferred at that time extended from Stairs street north to Lyle and Jamieson streets, and from the Harbour east to Wilson street. The part which I propose to deal with at present, is that running north from Stairs street to Lyle street, and lying between Windmill Road and the water. This large tract of land was divided into lots and sold at public auction, under the authority of an Act passed in 1841. This Act, among other things, provided that three trustees should be appointed, that the grant to the Roman Catholics for a burying ground be confirmed, that a road sixty feet wide, now known as Upper Water street, be constructed along the shore, and that the section of the Common above described, should be divided up in lots and sold as the trustees thought fit, 'and that all money derived therefrom shall be paid and applied to the improvement of the remainder of the common and the road leading to the same hereinbefore mentioned.' Thus it will be seen that all the money and rents received were to be devoted to the improvement of the Common.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for each misspelled word in your copy.

Such being the reasons which make it imperative that human beings should be free to form opinions and to express their opinions without reserve, and such the bair-

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ful consequences to the intellectuel natuere and through that to the moral natuere of man, unles this liberty is either conseded or aserted in spite of prohibision; let us next examine whether the same reeasons do not require that men shuld be free to act upon their opinions, to carry thees out in their lives without hinderence, eether fisical or moral, frome there felow-men, so long as it is at there one risk and perral. This last provisoe is of course indispennsible. No won purtends that actions shuld be as free as opinions. On the conterrary, even oppinions loose their imunity when the circumstannses in which they are expresed are sutch as to constitut there expresion a positiv instigation to sum mischevus act. Acts, of whatever kind, which without justeficable caws do harm to others, maie be and in the moar important cases rekwire to be controled by the unfaverable sentimens, and when neadfull by the activ enterfearence of mankine.

Dictation.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Old-fashioned people have comforted themselves with the reflection that in spite of the overwhelming march of modern ideas some few things yet remained fixed and immovable. One of these they supposed to be the multiplication table. Even this comforting reliance is now denied them. Everything else having been reformed by the modern schoolmaster, the multiplication table itself is to be simplified, and thus better adapted to the juvenile mind. The one great object nowadays is to make everything easy and pleasant for the children. Whatever is difficult must be cut out. If they find 'twelve times' hard to learn, they must not be asked to learn it. When they consider all the stumbling blocks that have been removed from the path of the modern child, the old-fashioned people must often wonder at the achievements of their own childhood. But the modern child has so many things to study—or at least to be told about—of which his parents never heard, that he really has not time to learn all of anything. Even the multiplication table must be cut down to get it into the 'curriculum.'

Composition.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 a.m.

1. Write a letter of about 100 words to any branch of the Department of the Interior, asking for information relating to matters dealt with by that branch.

2. Write a letter of about 150 or 200 words in reply to the above, giving, with necessary details, the information asked for.

Arithmetic.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 8 | 1. Add together 694785, 749776, 98767, 4897646, 879677, 987678, 7789899, 647285, 89967, 4986738, 998767, 7968579 |
| 8 | 2. Multiply 7689548769 by 8709. |
| 8 | 3. Divide 78908699421 by 879. |

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- 10 4. Make out and receipt a bill for the following: -W. J. Thomas bought T. G. Alton & Co., on 23rd May, 1909, $23\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of sugar at 5c., $18\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of tea at $37\frac{1}{2}$ c., $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of coffee at 35c., $26\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of raisins at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., $17\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of currants at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., $38\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sage at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., $68\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cheese at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $47\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bacon at $13\frac{1}{2}$. (It will be sufficient to compute each item to the nearest cent.)
- 12 5. A train 80 yards long crossed a bridge 140 yards long in $22\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. find the average speed of the train while crossing.
- 12 6. A merchant sold 19 yards of silk at \$1.86 a yard and thus gained the cost price of 12 yards. Find the cost price per yard.
- 12 7. A can do a certain piece of work in 10 days, working 8 hours per day. B can do the same work in 9 days, working 12 hours per day. They decide to work together and finish the work in 6 days. How many hours a day must they work?
- 14 8. The interest on \$270.25 for 93 days was \$4.82; to what sum would \$725 amount in 125 days at the same rate of interest?
- 16 9. Find the proceeds of the following note discounted in Ottawa on the 8th May, 1909, at 6 %, exchange $\frac{1}{2}$:—

\$4,786.50.

TORONTO, 2nd May, 1909.

Three months after date I promise to pay to the order of John G. Jones & Sons, of Toronto, four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ dollars, at the Bank of Commerce. Value received.

W. G. H. ANDREWS.

BOOKKEEPING.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909; from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

1. George Wilson opened up business with cash, in safe \$500, and in bank \$2,000.
2. Purchased Mdse. from Bryant & Co., as per Inv. No. 1 and settled per cheque \$350.
3. Prepaid rent of store for one month per cheque \$50.
4. Paid cash for set of books for office \$10.
6. Sold J. K. Watson on account 50 yards of Tweed at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. A. R. Stewart paid cash for 70 yd. Silk at $87\frac{1}{2}$ c.
8. Deposited all but \$250.
9. Received from J. K. Watson on account his cheque for \$16.25 which was immediately deposited in the bank.
10. Sold for cash 27 gro. Thread at \$5.00.
13. Bought of J. K. Watson on account 9 cords of Firewood at \$4.50.
14. Sold P. D. McDonald on an order from J. K. Watson goods to the value of \$85.00.
15. Purchased for cash an office desk \$35.
18. Gave J. K. Watson as a loan a cheque for \$730. He gave me his note for that amount at one month, bearing interest at 7%.
20. J. K. Watson made repairs to store amounting to \$75, for which he is credited.
21. Donated as Christmas gift, cheque for \$25.00 to General Hospital.
22. J. K. Watson settled his account per cheque which was immediately deposited in the bank.

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Values.

- 15 1. (a) Make the necessary entries in a Cash Book with special columns for the bank.
- 5 (b) Close the Cash Book showing the amount in safe and amount on deposit in the bank.
- 10 (c) Open an account with J. K. Watson, make the necessary entries and close the account.
- 5 (d) Write the note of the 18th, giving due date.
- 5 (e) Find the value of the note at maturity.
- 5 (f) Write the cheque of the 2nd.
- 5 (g) Give in order the different events that would likely take place in connection with the cheque.
- 5 2. The total cost of goods bought as per purchase book during the first year of a business is \$3,497.75. The total sales as per sales book amount to \$2,470.85. The goods on hand are worth \$1,875.
Open a summarized Merchandise account, make the proper entries and close the account.
- 15 3. Explain fully the following terms: Net investment, journalizing, net solvency, bill receivable, interest, inventory, wholesale, liability, joint and several note, and acceptance.
- 8 4. What is a cheque? What are the advantages of making payments by cheques? What is the significance of the word 'order' on a cheque? Why do banks generally use the word 'bearer' on their cheque forms?
- 10 5. Tell clearly how you would find:—
(a) The net investment.
(b) The cost of the Merchandise bought.
(c) The cost of the Merchandise unsold.
(d) The cost of the Merchandise sold.
(e) The present worth of a firm.
- 9 6. Give rules for guidance—
(a) In journalizing.
(b) In the use of red ink.
(c) In debiting and crediting the interest account.
- 3 7. An error or false entry has been made in your journal. Tell how you would deal with it.

XII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR TWO LOWER GRADE POSITIONS, IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND THE INTERIOR, RESPECTIVELY, DECEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Friday, December 31st, 1909; from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

KENDALL VEIN IS RICH PRODUCER.

From it Nipissing Company received over \$50,000 last month.

For the past two years the Kendall vein of the Nipissing has been the great reservoir upon which in the main the mine drew for their ore. That it is by no means

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exhausted yet is seen by the returns for November, which are higher than any previous month, with but one exception. To date the Kendall vein has produced \$1,600,000, clear of all expenses, since its discovery in May, 1907. It shows a great exposure of silver plate on the surface and immediately began to yield great values from the grass roots down. This will be understood when it is pointed out that the month in which the ore from the famous vein brought to the Nipissing \$95,000 was August, 1907, or only three months after discovery. Since then it has been a steady producer, yielding between \$50,000 and \$60,000 each month. Last month it came within a thousand dollars of the record mark, the output reaching \$94,000.—*Cobalt Daily Nugget*.

SPELLING.

Friday, December 31st, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

NOTE.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; for every word wrongly spelled, 3 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

In viewe of there grate importence and valu to a nashun, as an artichel of food and traid, the grate decrease in the numbers of fish in many parts of the world has, as is well knowen, invocked the atention of governments, as well as of private associations, towerd restoreing the suply, this being capebel of acomplishment in too ways; first, by proteksion of the fish durring the spawneng or migrashion, and by removeing the obstruktions to their pasage up the rivers, or elsewhere, to their spawning groundes; and, sekondly, by their artificial propegasion, securing the aggs and haching these out, and then rering the young fish to a certane condicion of maturety, or else turning them at oncee into the water. The utility of the seconde methode depends upon the fact when fish spawn naturaly, the eggs in large part are improperley fertelized, and consequentley, do not come to maturety.

DICTATION.

Friday, December 31st, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. For every misspelled word, 3 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 25.—Although the holiday feeling was apparent on the stock exchange the prevailing tone kept remarkably firm, on the prospects of cheaper money in the new year. This induced the marking up of investments in gilt-edged stock, while the dealers marked up quotations in other directions in anticipation of a broadening demand with the distribution of dividends. Some option buying in anticipation of a Unionist victory has also aided in the improvement. Fears of labour troubles and dearer money have offset in a measure the spurts occasioned by increased dividend announcements. Rock Island stock has been the feature on rumors of a coming deal while Wabash issues made a sharp advance at the end of the week. Movements generally, however, have been quiet and final quotations were two dollars higher and two dollars lower than last Saturday. The money market has shown much irregularity. The Bank of England loaned a large amount early in the week, but released funds later, and indications point to easier conditions with the turn of the year.

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ARITHMETIC.

Friday, December 31st, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Write in figures fifty-seven million, three hundred thousand and forty-six. |
| 5 | 2. Write in words, 7465885306. |
| 20 | 3. Add 587346321; 385869788; 643076434; 539655; 293745; 6949876427; 9356375946; 76543288; 595678; 46537. |
| 20 | 4. Find the difference between 58329478121984 and 39050887355782 and multiply the remainder by 709. |
| 14 | 5. A man can buy 45 sheep for \$112.50. How much will 18 sheep cost at the same rate? |
| 20 | 6. The American Civil War began April 11th, 1861, and ended April 9th, 1865. How long did it continue? (Answer in days.) |
| 16 | 7. A man bought a horse for \$115, and after keeping him for 3 months, sold him for \$155. If he paid \$30 for his keep and received \$50 for the use of him during that time, how much did he gain? |

XIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF TRANSLATOR ON THE STAFF OF THE SENATE. FEBRUARY, 1910.

COMPOSITION.

Mardi, le 8 février 1910.

1. Faire une composition française de 300 mots environ sur le sujet suivant:
Quelles sont les qualités d'une bonne traduction?
2. Write a short composition in English (about 150 words) on the subject: *The Employment of Leisure.*

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS A L'ANGLAIS.

Mardi, le 8 février.

Traduire en anglais:

LES ARCHIVES.

M. F. D. Monk (Jacques-Cartier): (Texte.) M. le Président, je tiens à dire que nous sommes fort satisfaits des déclarations que nous venons d'entendre de la part de l'honorable ministre à la suite des observations faites par le député de l'Islet (M. Paquet). Mon honorable ami de l'Islet a exposé un point auquel nous, de la province de Québec, attachons une très grande importance, et je crois qu'aucune province n'est aussi anxieuse que la nôtre de veiller à la conservation et à l'installation convenable de nos archives nationales. Tous, l'honorable député de l'Islet ainsi que l'honorable ministre qui vient de parler et moi-même tenons à ces archives.

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Je suis heureux de constater que l'honorable ministre a bien voulu rendre justice à l'opposition en reconnaissant qu'elle n'avait jamais repoussé les demandes des sommes nécessaires à l'installation convenable de nos archives. Ceci a l'air de surprendre un peu l'honorable ministre, mais l'expérience a dû lui démontrer depuis longtemps que, lorsqu'on demande d'autoriser des dépenses qui sont raisonnables, et pour le bien du pays, le Gouvernement ne rencontre jamais l'opposition du côté gauche de la Chambre.

Nous avons dans la personne de M. Doughty un homme d'une si complète compétence qu'on n'en pourrait désirer un meilleur, et je crois que nous devrions prêter l'oreille la plus favorable à toutes les suggestions qui peuvent nous venir de lui.

Je serais reconnaissant au ministre s'il voulait nous dire de quelle façon il entend procéder pendant l'année prochaine, à la collection des copies de ces immenses volumes d'archives qui se trouvent actuellement en France? Quelle est la somme qui va être affectée à cette partie du travail que nous faisons tous les ans? Il est évident que nous pouvons obtenir beaucoup en n'employant pour cette tâche que des personnes absolument compétentes. Il en est un peu de cela comme de l'immigration; mais plus encore des archives. Pour l'immigration nous pouvons employer une quantité de monde, comme nous l'avons fait depuis quelques années, pour recruter des immigrants et dépenser des fortes sommes parfaitement inutiles.

Je crois qu'il serait bon que l'honorable ministre nous dise ce qu'il entend faire avec cette somme de \$28,000 et en France et en Angleterre, pendant l'année à venir.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Tuesday, 8th February, 1910.

Translate into French:

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT—POWERS OF RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. W. B. NORTHROP (E. Hastings) moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 39) to amend the Railway Act. He said: Last session the government introduced a Bill to amend the Railway Act so as to confer certain additional powers on the Board of Railway Commissioners, giving the Board jurisdiction in complaints made by the Crown or by a corporation with regard to certain specified matters. The list included a number of matters on the face of it, but mainly matters with regard to which negotiations are not usually conducted as contracts made between a corporation or the Crown and the railways. I propose to add, along the same line, that the commissioners should have power in contracts made with regard to the operation of the road. It is well known that contracts are made between municipalities and the government or a railway company, and that in the overwhelming majority of cases, they refer to the operation of the road. In consideration of the operation of the road, a bonus is given by the municipality or a subsidy granted by parliament. Exactly in the line with the government measure of last year, I propose to give the commissioners authority with regard to such contracts.

In one other respect this Bill goes further than the amendment of last session. Under that law, appeals of the kind to which I have referred can only be made in cases between the Crown or corporation and the railway with which the contract was made. It is well known that, in this country, there are practically only two or three railways. In the great majority of cases contracts are made between the Crown or a corporation and some minor railway which has been subsidized for a part of the country through which it runs; and, usually after the contract is made and the railway constructed, this minor railway is absorbed by one of the larger railway corporations. The result is that the larger railway has the benefit of the money which the municipality or Crown has expended, while the municipality or the Crown loses the benefit

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of the contract on account of which alone the money was advanced. The Bill which I have now the honour to propose would allow the Board to act in such a case, and would provide that the railway which has possession of the property in consideration of which the bonus is given should be held responsible for carrying out the contract made by the road which has been absorbed and which, having gone out of operation, cannot be held to its contract. This, it will be seen, is on the same line as the government Bill of last session, but it extends the principle a little further in the two directions I have indicated.

Motion agreed to and Bill read the first time.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. FOSTER. I think this is an opportune moment for finding out, if we possibly can, what the government means and whether it is playing to the gallery and concealing what it is actually doing. In the last two or three weeks an impression has gone broadcast, through the publication of Mr. Justice Cassels' report, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had done away with the patronage system. I am not sure that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries anywhere said that he did away with the patronage system. The communication, as I find it, is that he had instructed that the present patronage lists be done away with. That has gone broadcast through the country and the press supporting the hon. gentlemen opposite are heralding it as a great and important reform, and now the government, seeing the error of its ways, has determined to do the square thing and have no more of this system of patronage. I looked at the communication which was sent by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Judge Cassels, through Mr. Watson, and it was accorded a very prominent place in the report, for what reason I do not know, and the essence of it, boiled down, is simply that the Minister had instructed that the present patronage lists should be dispensed with. Now, we ought to have the same method of dealing by the government through all its departments. I think my right hon. friend the Prime Minister will bear me out in that statement. On the question of public policy what one department does the other department ought to do. If the patronage system is wrong and something else should be substituted in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the same method of dealing should hold in the other departments. I do not think the right hon. gentleman will controvert that statement. The Solicitor General has, by a concrete instance, shown that the patronage list is not abolished in reference to this department. He has not even gone as far as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

XIV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF TRANSLATOR ON THE DEBATES STAFF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY, 1910.

COMPOSITION.

Mardi, le 8 février 1910.

1. Faire une composition française de 300 mots environ sur le sujet suivant: *Quelles sont les qualités d'une bonne traduction?*

2. Write a short composition in English (about 150 words) on the subject: *The Advantages of a Good Education.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS A L'ANGLAIS.

Mardi, le 8 février 1910.

Same paper as in No. XIII. above.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Tuesday, 8th February, 1910.

Translate into French:

2. The Minister shall publish a notice in *The Canada Gazette* declaring that the society has been incorporated and is authorized to commence business, and such notice, so published, shall be evidence that the society is regularly organized. Notice of incorporation.
7. The capital stock of the society shall be formed by shares, the par value of which shall be determined by the rules and regulations of the society. Capital stock.
8. The capital stock of the society may be increased by the subscription of new shares or the admission of new members, or it may be diminished by the total or partial withdrawal of shares paid in. Increase and decrease of capital.
9. The responsibility of members of the society shall be limited to the value of the shares subscribed by them. Limited liability.
10. A member shall have only one vote. Proxies shall be prohibited for individuals, but corporations that have become members of the society may vote by duly constituted attorney. Votes and proxies.
11. The society shall transact its business of credit, loan and savings with its members only. Business with members only.
12. The society shall create a guarantee fund by means of an annual assessment amounting to twenty per cent of the net profits of the year and levied on such profits. Guarantee fund.
2. This assessment shall continue to be levied annually as long as the guarantee fund has not attained an amount equal to the maximum capital paid in at any time in shares to the society. In any event, the total guarantee fund shall equal one-half of the society's assets represented by its paid up capital and deposits. Such guarantee fund assessment shall continue in case the fund has attained the required amount, but becomes impaired by losses or in any other way. The said guarantee fund shall be increased whenever the maximum capital paid up, or the total amount of paid-up capital and deposits, has increased, and it cannot be diminished when the said capital is reduced by withdrawals. Assessment for, and amount of guarantee fund.
13. The society may invest its available funds or its guarantee fund in securities of the Government of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of municipalities of cities, towns or villages, or in loans made to the said municipalities. Investment of funds. Rules of society.
14. The rules and regulations of a society shall make provisions respecting the subjects mentioned in Schedule B to this Act.
15. The affairs of the society shall be administered by—
- (a) a board of administration, composed of at least five members;
 - (b) a credit commission; and
 - (c) an advisory council.
- Administration of society by—
board of administration;
credit commission;
advisory council.

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Number of
members.

2. Each of such bodies shall be composed of at least three members.

Members on
one only.

3. No member may be elected to more than one of the bodies mentioned in subsection 1 hereof.

Loans to be
approved by
credit
commission.

16. All loans, giving of credit, or investment of funds, shall be approved by the credit commission.

Borrowing or
endorsing by
officers
prohibited.

17. No member of the credit commission or of the advisory council may borrow, directly or indirectly, from the society, nor become an endorser or guarantor of any loan or advance made by the society.

Changes in
rules to be
approved.

18. Every change in a rule or regulations of the society shall, in order to be valid, have the written approval of the Minister; and the production of such written approval shall be evidence of the validity of such change.

Copies of
rules.

2. A copy of the rules and regulations in force shall be given to every person demanding it, on payment of the fee determined by such rules.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. FOSTER. I think this is an opportune moment for finding out, if we possibly can, what the government means and whether it is playing to the gallery and concealing what it is actually doing. In the last two or three weeks an impression has gone broadcast, through the publication of Mr. Justice Cassels' report, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had done away with the patronage system. I am not sure that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries anywhere said that he did away with the patronage system. The communication, as I find it, is that he had instructed that the present patronage lists be done away with. That has gone broadcast through the country and the press supporting the hon. gentlemen opposite are heralding it as a great and important reform, and now the government, seeing the error of its ways, has determined to do the square thing and have no more of this system of patronage. I looked at the communication which was sent by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Judge Cassels, through Mr. Watson, and it was accorded a very prominent place in the report, for what reason I do not know, and the essence of it, boiled down, is simply that the Minister had instructed that the present patronage lists should be dispensed with. Now, we ought to have the same method of dealing by the government through all its departments. I think my right hon. friend the Prime Minister will bear me out in that statement. On the question of public policy what one department does the other department ought to do. If the patronage system is wrong and something else should be substituted in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the same method of dealing should hold in the other departments. I do not think the right hon. gentleman will controvert that statement. The Solicitor General has, by a concrete instance, shown that the patronage list is not abolished in reference to this department. He has not even gone as far as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

XV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, MARCH, 1910.

WRITING.

Thursday, March 3rd, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Copy the following:—

In the year 1812 Canada was called upon to undergo a severe ordeal through the United States declaring war against Great Britain, partly because of sympathy with France and partly through misunderstandings between the two governments. The United States naturally selected Canada as the first object of their attack. The position of the two countries was very unequal. Canada was totally unprepared for the conflict. She had less than 6,000 troops to defend a frontier of 1,500 miles. Her entire population was under 300,000 while that of the United States was eight millions. Despite this startling disparity, the Canadians, rallying as one man to the loyal support of their government, bore themselves so nobly throughout the two years' struggle which ensued, and when it ended the advantage lay clearly upon their side, and the victories of Queenston Heights and Chateauguay are to-day pointed to with the same patriotic pride as the Englishman takes in Waterloo or the Frenchman in Austerlitz.—'Canada,' *London Exhibition, 1886.*

SPELLING.

Monday, March 14th, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. Candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling, three marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

It is refresinge to find that, amedst the cares and vexashons that attendid a government withoute citisens or subjecks to whum it culd look for suport, a fortres whos ramperts and lodgins were tumblin downe, or washd away by the reins of autum,—a provence without any revinu and but littel comerce, and a garison whose suplies of cloathing, hay or provishion were scantey and precarius,—a smal millitery comunety pertched upon a strip of land, environed by races hostil in manny respeks, and them-selverse not tu frindley or confidin in each other, their shuld yet exsist a spark of helthy, cheirful feling, and a luv of inocent recreashion. The deokay of barracks and storhouses, the embczelment of regemental funds, the recked condision of the provin-shal vesel 'William Augustus' becom telius to him who investegaits the manuscripe records of those days.

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DICTATION.

Thursday, March 3rd, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

CANADIAN FEDERATION.

The general object of the federation is stated to be co-operation in matters affecting the interests of trade and commerce throughout Canada. It is understood that the organization looks more especially to the furtherance of measures for the advancement of the Ottawa Valley, including under that name the territory between Montreal and Fort William. Naturally the chief practical aim so far has been to do everything possible to hasten the construction of the Georgian Bay canal.

A permanent office has been located in the Central Chambers, where during the past year large quantities of canal literature have been prepared and sent out all over Canada. Among many other publications, the most notable has been a concise and handy summary of the report of the government surveys, carefully compiled, neatly gotten up, and illustrated, which is a mine of information on the engineering features of the canal, and for which there has been a large demand.

ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, March 3rd, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be fully given.

- 10 1. Write in figures: seventy-three million, two hundred and fourteen thousand and seventy.
- 10 2. Write in figures: thirty-six billion, five million, four hundred and twelve thousand and eighty-eight.
- 10 3. Write in words: 212375647 and 3050050183.
- 20 4. Add 8137603945, 9765732854, 4327568769354, 78894275386, 64278576-543288, 876752876565, 4939849874 and 5956848759.
- 20 5. Find the difference between 975684532 and 563420785, and multiply the remainder by 79.
- 20 6. Divide 67832075327 by 679.
- 10 7. A tailor having \$585 wished to purchase with this an equal number of yards of two kinds of broadcloth. One kind was worth \$6 per yard; the other \$7 per yard. How many yards of each kind could he buy?

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XVI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MARCH, 1910.

WRITING.

Monday, March 14th, from 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

SEALERS START FOR SEALING GROUND.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 11.—With 3,500 men on board, the sealing fleet of eighteen steamers will start to-morrow on its annual cruise to the sealing grounds. The date is two days later than last year and was fixed by an agreement entered into by all the ship-owners involved. Because of the unusual number of immature seals killed last year, it was deemed inadvisable to set back the date for sailing. Of the 18 ships, 14 will operate off the Labrador coast and four in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The sealing season is always awaited with great expectations by both sailors and employers, and both are determined to make this cruise the most profitable on record.

SPELLING.

Monday, March 14th, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling, 3 marks will be deducted.

DEATH OF HENRY THE 2ND OF ENGLAND.

When the French Embasaders were ushired into his precence, sic and bed-riden as he was, and he enquired the name of Richard's suporters, the first name on the liste was that of his beluved John. On heering his name, he was seized with a sorte of convulcive muvement; he sat up in bed, and gasing arounde with serching and hagard look, he exclained, 'Can it be tru that John, my hart, the son of my choise, he whom I have doated on more than all the rest, and my luvie for whom has brought on me all my wese, has falen away from me?' They replide that it was even so, that nothings could be more tru. 'Well, then,' he saide, faling back on his bed, 'henceforward let all go on as it may, I no longar care for myselfe or for the worlde.'

DICTATION.

Monday, March 14th, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

FINE SITE FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, March 9th.—From the beginning of last year, when Pretoria was selected as the administrative capital of the Union, much consideration has been given by the Transvaal Government to the selection of a suitable site for the necessary public buildings.

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The site lately chosen is on a broad natural ledge midway between the edge of the town and the summit of the highest peak of the ridge of hills encircling the city. The position is an ideal one, overlooking the town and yet conveniently situated to the official residences of ministers and judges, and the Government House on the plateau above. In front and facing the town there will, in process of time, be gardens and terraces and public statutes; and on the slopes below is ample room for additional blocks of buildings.

The new buildings will be visible from almost every part of the town, and when the hill is cleared of scrub and boulders, the stately buildings united by a chain of white pillars will challenge comparison with any to be seen from any capital in the world.

ARITHMETIC.

Monday, March 14th, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given in full.

Values.	
10	1. Write in figures: Three million, twenty-eight thousand and twenty-two; Forty-seven million and sixty-seven.
10	2. Write in words: 684753027 and 500730059.
20	3. Add 67345645, 2954375, 68753254 4859653278, 657592743 and 483697854.
20	4. Multiply 482078543 by 674 and divide the product by 985.
12	5. The earth is 91,500,000 miles from the sun. How many seconds does it take light to come from the sun to the earth, if it travels 185,000 miles per second?
14	6. A speculator purchased a certain number of bushels of wheat for \$8,735. He sold it for \$9,215 and in so doing gained 25 cents per bushel. How many bushels did he buy?
14	7. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 31 days, how many days will be required to do an equal amount of work if 11 additional men are employed?

XVII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH, 1910.

WRITING.

Tuesday, March 22nd, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.

The Canadian agricultural belt extends across the continent. It forms a tract about 2,500 miles long and several hundred miles wide. The area now under cultivation amounts to more than thirty million acres. There remains a larger area unmarked by the plough. Virgin land is to be had in all the provinces, but especially in the West.

Altitude has an important bearing on agriculture. The nearer to the sea level the better for farming. Europe has a mean elevation of 671 feet above sea level and North America 748 feet, while that part of North America occupied by Canada is 300 feet.

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It is estimated that the annual value of all farm crops and products in Canada is upwards of \$363,000,000. The total value of farm property, lands, buildings, and farm implements is \$1,500,000,000.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, March 22nd, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the misspelled words. For every mistake in spelling, 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

In erlier pereods of the historie of mankind, when the strongir rases domininated the earth, the uper clases were stronger than those at the botome of the sosial scale. Among the aristokratie sexions the burth rate was probably higher, but in moderne sossiety the case is quite uthewise. The elas in which phisical strength and a culttivated inteligence are heredetary inereses more sloly and it is fortunat that the lines of distinxion betwen the uper and lower clases are comeing to be much les sharply drawne than they were a fu senteries ago. Stil we have a new caus which may tend to depres the avarage level of humane capacity. There has been an extrordinary improvment in the matter of food, cloathing and houzing. These are the things most comand of natur ashur us that their will be an ineres in inteligence, in vertu and comand of natur ashur us that their will be an ineres in inteligence, in vertu and in all that is coverd by the word Happines.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, March 22nd, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON OPENS NEW SCIENCE LABORATORIES AT ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND.

An important chapter in the history of that well-known school for girls, St. Leonards, was marked yesterday by the opening of new science laboratories by Sir Ernest Shackleton. A large and distinguished company assembled to do honour to the famous explorer and to show their interest in the work and progress of the school. The pupils, teachers and a large number of friends gathered round the platform erected outside of the laboratories to witness the opening ceremony.

Miss Smith, headmistress of the school, warmly thanked Sir Ernest Shackleton for the honour he had done them by giving up some of his very valuable time to perform a ceremony which marked a new era in their school life. She then presented him with a silver key with which to carry out the duty imposed upon him.

Addressing the gathering, the explorer said that this was a new thing for him to receive,—referring to the key,—but that he would do his best in the duty that fell to him. He spoke of the value of being trained in the study of science, which helped human knowledge of the conditions in which they lived.

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ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, March 22nd, 1910, from 4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—The word of each question must be given.

Values.

-
- 10 1. Read the following : MDCCLXXX ; and write the following :
Twenty-six billion, eighty-five million, one hundred and sixteen thousand and
twenty-two.
- 10 2. How many days from January 13th, 1848, to September 17th of the
same year?
- 15 3. Add the following: 58329478121984, 69257884535872, 763574,
58334968765932, 654257862, 739453635763, 897198966599.
- 15 4. Subtract 81376039453963 from 97650092742356 and multiply the re-
mainder by 764.
- 15 5. Divide 1234567895437 by 6357.
- 18 6. A starts on a journey at the rate of 3 miles an hour; 6 hours after-
wards, B starts after him at the rate of 4 miles an hour. How far will B
travel before he overtakes A?
- 17 7. If a man takes two steps of 30 inches each in three seconds, how long
will it take him to walk a mile?

XVIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE POSITION OF
ACCOUNTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, MARCH, 1910.

BOOKKEEPING, THEORETICAL.

Thursday, March 29th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

1. Define:—Double entry bookkeeping, Accounts receivable, Accounts payable, Fixed assets, Mortgage, Bill of sale, Bond, Debenture, Coupon, Cheque, Draft, Note, Trade discount, Cash discount, Bill of Exchange.

2. Write a cheque complete, also a draft and a note and state various forms in which a cheque may be made payable.

What effect has the endorsation of a note by a third party?

3. (a) For what purpose is a bill protested?

(b) When is it not necessary to protest a bill?

(c) What parties to a bill are liable for the protest fees?

(d) What is a holder in due course?

(e) What is the effect if a party becomes the holder of a bill after maturity?

4. A block of debentures for \$10,000.00 paying interest at 4% semi-annually for 20 years is bought by an investment company at \$96.65 and accrued interest, thus yielding the purchasers 4½% on their investment. Interest accrued at time of purchase is \$100.00. Show by Journal entries the necessary record of this purchase, as well as entries when first interest payment is received by the company.

If same debentures had been bought at \$103.50, yielding 3½ per cent, with \$100.00 accrued interest, show corresponding entries.

5. (a) In the case of a loss by fire in a business owning its buildings, plant, furniture and stock, what disposition would you make, upon the books, of the insurance money received, and why?

(b) By what method would you arrive at the approximate value of stock on hand, for the purpose of assisting in the adjustment of a loss by fire in the middle of a financial year?

(b) What are parliamentary appropriation and departmental appropriations?

8. What is the nature of a voucher you would require to satisfy yourself and the auditor that the payments you have made are properly authorized and legally receipted?

9. After what time is an ordinary debt unsecured non-collectable under the Statute of Limitations, also a promissory note and a mortgage?

10. Make a statement of unearned fire insurance premiums as on December 31, 1909, on the following policies:—

Atlas,		dated	May 15, 1909,	one year premium.....	\$ 72 50
Ætna,	"	June 1,	" "	.....	86 45
Manchester,	"	July 20,	" "	.....	138 60
L. L. & G.,	"	Aug. 4,	" "	.....	75 00
Phoenix,	"	Sept. 18,	" "	.....	125 00
Hartford,	"	Oct. 17,	" "	.....	67 50
Royal,	"	Nov. 3,	" "	.....	87 00

Tuesday, May 29th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1. A partnership printing business shows the following Statement of Assets and Liabilities on December 31st, 1908:—

Plant..	\$14,600 00	\$
Land and Buildings..	19,700 00	
Office Furniture..	500 00	
Mdse. per inventory..	12,900 00	
Accounts Receivable..	10,000 00	
Bills Receivable..	2,000 00	
Bank of Montreal, bal..	600 00	
Cash on hand..	100 00	
	<hr/>	60,400 00

LIABILITIES.

Bills Payable..	\$ 2,000 00	
Accounts Payable..	6,980 00	
Bank of Montreal loan..	5,600 00	
Plant, reserve for depreciation...	3,000 00	
Bad debts reserve..	1,000 00	
Robertson, capital a/c..	20,000 00	
Thompson, "	20,000 00	
		58,580 00
Surplus..		1,820 00
		<hr/> \$60,400 00

Make entries in Journal and Cash-book to cover the following changes in the accounts between the beginning and the end of the year:—

Purchased Plant from Accounts Payable..	\$ 139 19
" Office Furniture from Accounts Payable. . .	59 69
Received Cash from Bank of Montreal on loan.. . . .	868 43
Deposited Cash in Bank of Montreal..	200 00
Received note (Bills Rec.) from Accts. Rec..	281 51
Accepted draft on Accts. Payable for..	500 00
Purchased from Accounts Payable goods valued at.. . .	11,677 85
Sold to Accts. Rec. goods valued at..	42,108 92
Received from Accounts Receivable, cash..	41,778 09
Paid Accounts Payable for goods, cash..	10,841 35

Paid in Cash accounts chargeable under the following headings:—

Plant repairs..	\$ 129 64
Light, Heat and Power..	702 08
Cartage..	22 10
Insurance..	546 30
Advertising..	283 09
Office salaries..	933 00
Interest and exchange..	1,300 96
General expense..	570 50
Office "	604 97
Travellers' expense..	1,223 77
" salaries..	1,683 30
" commission..	2,339 25
Rent and taxes..	1,301 07
Factory expense..	814 64
" wages..	16,114 30
Partners' salaries..	3,006 02
	<hr/> 31,574 99
Allowed discounts to customers (Accounts Receivable)..	66 79
Earned discounts from creditors (Accounts Payable)..	66 79

Draft a Cash-book providing columns for Bank and Cash accounts, Discounts allowed, Discounts earned, Merchandise, Expense, Bills Receivable, Bills Payable and Sundries. Arrange for posting totals of columns and for balancing the cash by the addition of one column on each side of the book, and balance the Cash-book.

Inventory of Mdse. on hand Dec. 31, 1909, is valued at \$17,910.41, and Insurance unearned premium, \$235.00.

Open Reserve account for depreciation of Plant and Machinery, and allow 5 per cent.

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Open Reserve account for loss on Accounts Receivable, allowing 5 per cent.

Write off 10 per cent for depreciation in value of Office Furniture.

Close the accounts and prepare a balance sheet, including a trading and profit and loss account, distributing the net profit equally between the partners.

2. How would you make an entry for three days' wages accrued at the end of the year but not due, so that Factory Wages would be charged with the amount, and it would also appear as unpaid?

What entry would be made for the full week's wages when due?

3. What is the cost laid down of the following invoices of goods:—

4 doz. pans @ \$4.80; 5 doz. pails @ \$21.50; 7 doz. pans @ \$9.75; discount, 75%, 12½%, 10% and 5%; duty, 30% of invoice price; add freight, \$1.78. To the cost add 33⅓% to find selling price.

Also: 3 doz. Jap. pans @ \$1.30; 2½ doz. Jap. pans @ \$1.65; 7½ doz. Jap. pans @ \$2.40; discount, 50%, 12½% and 5%; duty, 30% of invoice price; add freight, \$1.06. To the cost add 50% to find selling price.

4. Give a sample of a ledger account in which you would keep a record of a loan secured by a mortgage, showing all information necessary as to amount, time, rate of interest, due dates, having principal and interest separated.

5. Draft a form of pay-roll which will provide columns for name, amount earned, net amount due, amount paid, deductions for goods and Accident Insurance, rate per day or week and time, arranged in their proper order. Fill in six names and amounts in their proper columns, and prove the correctness by vertical and cross additions.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, March 30th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

1. R. D. Stewart, Ottawa, bought of Heintzman & Co., of Toronto, March 1st, 1910, on account 60 days, 5 per cent 10 days: 5 pianos at \$450, 6 pianos at \$575, 4 pianos at \$250, less 40 per cent from each list price; 10 organs at \$125, less 25 per cent and 10 per cent.

Prepare in good form an invoice for the above, and properly receipt it in full on March 7th, 1910.

2. What is the face of a seventy-day note bearing interest at 6 per cent which, when discounted on the day it is made, at 8 per cent, yields \$622.38?

3. An agent sold a consignment of 200 barrels of apples at \$3.50 a barrel on a commission of 3 per cent. He paid freight at 20 cents a barrel out of the proceeds. After deducting his commissions and reserving a sufficient sum to prepay freight at 12½ cents per cwt., he buys sugar at 6½ cents a pound on a commission of 2 per cent. Find the number of pounds of sugar bought.

4. On a bill of \$380, a buyer is offered (1) four successive discounts of 10 per cent each, or (2) 35 per cent discount. How much does he gain by accepting the better offer?

5. A Montreal merchant orders from Liverpool sufficient Axminster carpet to cover a floor 27 feet long and 20 feet wide. The carpet is laid in the most economical direction; it is 27 inches wide, and it has a complete pattern every 7 feet. The price of the carpet is 6s. 10d. a yard. Find the cost of the draft mailed to Liverpool to pay for the carpet, sterling exchange being at 9¾ per cent.

6. Given $(1.07)^9$ equals 1.83846, find what \$500 will amount to in 18 years at 7 per cent, compound interest.

7. Find the date when the balance of this account should be paid:

MACDONALD & Co.

1910.	1910.
Jan. 3. Mdse. 10 days....450	Jan. 13. Note 1 month..300
Jan. 29. Mdse. 1 month...220	Feb. 20. Cash.....200
Feb. 17. Mdse. 45 days....475	Mar. 3. Cash.....250

8. A man has \$25,000 stock which pays a dividend of 8 per cent. When money is worth 7 per cent, he sells out and buys 12 per cent stock at 205. Find the change in his income, after allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent brokerage for each transaction.

9. A man lends \$4,800, part of it at 7 per cent and the remainder at 8 per cent. His annual receipts from both investments are \$359. Find the sum lent at each rate.

10. Three merchants enter into partnership. The first, A, puts in \$960 for 6 months; the second, B, a certain sum for 12 months; and the third, C, \$640 for a certain time. When the accounts were settled, A received \$1,200 for his stock and profit, B \$2,400 for his, and C \$1,040 for his. What was B's stock and C's time?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, March 30th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Values.

- 30
1. Write an essay of about 400 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
(a) The Canadian Navy.
(b) The Rivalry between Britain and Germany.
(c) United South Africa.
(d) Aerial Navigation.
(e) The Reformed British House of Lords.
(f) The American Invasion of the Canadian West.
- 25
2. Fifty English teachers are soon to visit Canada, and they purpose spending two or three days in your city. The head of the party has written to you, the secretary of the local board of education, requesting information on the following:—the names and rates of a few local hotels; the places in and about the city of interest to tourists; the names of the chief educational institutions and of the leading educationists of the city.
Write the letter and give the required information. Promise that the visiting teachers will be taken charge of by a committee of local educationists.
- 25
3. Write a dignified reprimand to one of your subordinates who has for some time shown gross carelessness in his work, a lack of punctuality in his attendance, and a general indifference or negligence in the observance of his duties. Tell him that, unless a marked improvement takes place, he will be dismissed from the service.
- 10
4. Show by examples of their use or by precise definition that you are able to use the following pairs of words with discrimination:—
anticipation and *expectation*;
precedence and *precedents*;
federation and *confederation*;
attorney and *barrister*;
pronunciation and *articulation*.

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10 5. Criticise the form of the following:—

- (a) I like Canada as well if not better than England.
- (b) He don't care for those sort of apples.
- (c) Neither the first nor the second series are required.
- (d) Whom do men say that I am?
- (e) The equanimity of mind of that young widow woman was most admirable.

100

FRANÇAIS.

Mercredi, le 30 mars, de 4.30 p.m. à 6 p.m.

1. Traduisez en Français la lettre suivante:—

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA, September 11, 1909.

SIR,—At the time the account for 1907-8 was closed, there was an amount outstanding of \$234.98 for fees for inspection of staples at Toronto.

During the year 1908-9, \$93.62 came to account for these arrears, leaving a balance yet outstanding of \$141.36. This calls for explanation.

In my letter of August 28, 1908, I called attention to the small amount accounted for samples sold at Montreal (\$13.40) compared with the amount from same source at Toronto (\$192.72.)

During the year 1908-9, the receipts from this source were \$17.72 from Montreal and \$408.59 from Toronto, still a large disproportion.

The receipts from all sources in 1908-9 were \$1,961.92 from Montreal, compared with \$2,743.30 in previous year, while the receipts from Toronto increased from \$1,633.22 in 1907-8, to \$3,898.91 in 1908-9.

The returns furnished to this office do not furnish any means of determining that all the fees collected are accounted for. What means has your department of doing so?

Have you considered the advantages, if it is practicable, of using stamps for the collection of revenue? If the inspectors were required to affix stamps covering the fees, on the certificates or receipts they issue, it would insure complete supervision of the revenue.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. FRASER, A.G.

The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

2. Ecrivez une lettre de reproches pleine de dignité à l'un de vos subordonnés qui depuis quelque temps a fait preuve d'une négligence grossière dans son travail, a manqué de ponctualité et montré une indifférence générale dans l'accomplissement de ses devoirs. Dites-lui que si sa conduite ne s'améliore pas, il sera renvoyé.

**XIX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE
POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, APRIL, 1910.**

WRITING.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

MANUFACTURES IN CANADA.

The manufactories are increasing in Canada in a surprising manner. The rapid growth and the prosperity of the agricultural population, particularly in the west, has made an extensive market for factory products. The capital and the energy of Eastern Canada are now largely devoted to meeting the demand for manufactured goods.

When Canada made the first display of products before the world at the Paris Exposition of 1855 she could only tell of 28 or 30 different manufactures established in the country. There were saw-mills, grist-mills, carding-mills, woollen mills, distilleries, tanneries, breweries and foundries of small size and number.

The whole industrial class numbered a little over 71,000.

By the year 1891 the 30 manufactures of 1851 had expanded to 300, and the number of the industrial class to 370,000.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

NOTE.—Rewrite the following, correcting the mistakes in spelling. For every misspelled word, three marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

In the yere after Ruepart's Land and the Indianne terettores were transfered to Canada it was the fortun of the riter to tak up his abroad in Winipeg, as the vilage in the neighborhood of Fort Garry was then cald. The ralway was in that yere stil four hundred miles from Winipeg. From the termenus in Minesota the stage coch drawn by four horsis, with relais evry twenty miles, sped rapedly over praries smuth as a lon to the cite of the futur city of the planes. The fort was in its glorie; it was stil the seen of gaety, as the better class of the old settlers united with the leders of the new Canadien sosity in soshial joys under the hospetabel roof of the guverner.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

NEW SETTLERS WELL SUPPLIED.

MONTREAL, April 1st.—Seventeen special trains from Halifax and St. John are due at Montreal this week with over six thousand emigrants, this big rush ending the

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biggest week in the immigration line that Canada has had for a good many years. Over twelve thousand settlers have reached this country during the week. In this party there are six special trains from the *Empress of Britain* and several from other boats, while six specials laden with immigrants are coming in over the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk.

Most of the settlers are bound for the far west. That they are well laden with supplies is shown by the fact that the C.P.R. had to send fifteen baggage cars to St. John to bring forward the effects of the people coming over that line. Included in the party are thirty families comprising about one hundred and fifty people who are going to Calgary to take up farms for the settlers in the irrigation districts.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given in full.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 1. Write in figures: Twenty-six million, twenty-six thousand and twenty-six. |
| 5 | 2. Write in words: 5907536485, 270547896, 12345678975. |
| 10 | 3. Add 5926431643, 14293624675, 56243121685, 92348726897, 786935846378, 9681395784. |
| 10 | 4. Subtract 7401517938694 from 8113648539687 and multiply the remainder by 97. |
| 10 | 5. Divide 6654664123612 by 708. |
| 20 | 6. A man being asked how many sheep he had, replied, 'If I had 3 times as many as I have and 5 sheep more, I would have 185.' How many sheep had he? |
| 20 | 7. Mr. A. sold a farm of 325 acres at \$65.50 per acre, and received in payment 345 sheep at \$3.25 per head, a note for \$2,684.95, and the remainder in cash. How much cash did he receive? |
| 20 | 8. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 31 days, how many days will be required to do an equal amount of work if 11 additional men are employed? |

XX.—PAPERS SET AT GENERAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE
OFFICES, MAY, 1910.

WRITING.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Value—100.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

The charge which has become crystallised into the saying 'doctors differ,' cannot be denied even by the most ardent champion of the medical profession. And as there is no doubt that on all these questions regarding which differences are exhibited there must be one right opinion, as distinguished from the others which are wrong, it only the first place *humanum est errare*, and among creatures so prone to error as men it remains to explain how it is that these unfortunate differences of opinion emerge. It would be wonderful indeed if unanimity could be always or even as a rule attained; and in the second place, although doctors may expound divergent and contradictory views on a given subject, this is possibly due simply to the fact of the particular subject being viewed from different stand-points, appearing thus in entirely different aspects. The disputants are talking of the same thing while really thinking of quite different things, and may really be perfectly in accord were the different points of view discounted. Thus, misunderstanding may explain much of the difference of opinion.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

Perceiving that open attacks were of no avail, the Duke of Normandy, after having restored order, had recourse to one of his favorite stratagems. He ordered a general attack on the positions of the English, by his whole line, but added secret instructions that, in the heat of the struggle, his soldiers should again retreat; and on this last occasion Harold could no longer restrain the impetuosity of his troops. Of a brave and noble spirit, their adventurous hope of victory carried them away. They fell into the snare. The Normans, in compact order, turned upon their pursuers, who had broken rank, and seizing the advantage, pressed their squares on all sides and made a cruel butchery.

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DICTATION.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.

NOTE. This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Value—50.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

The chief industry of the country is farming. It engages the efforts of more people than all other industries combined, and the value of its products is greater than the annual aggregate of the other industries. Nature has arranged that Canada shall be one of the greatest agricultural countries. The vast territory, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall of summer, snow and frost of winter and all climatic conditions tend towards the production of grains, roots and fruits. As land can be obtained for practically nothing, and as possession of a farm protects a man against poverty, it is not surprising that Canada is attracting thousands of settlers from Europe. The settlement of the vacant land is heartily encouraged by the government, because a fertile soil and great natural resources are of no benefit unless people are there to cultivate and develop them.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Write in figures: Seventy-three million, forty-five thousand and twenty-seven. |
| 10 | 2. Write in words: 865479365 and 20756530064. |
| 10 | 3. Add 8756326, 987654321, 583758647, 684735279 and 87657943275. |
| 10 | 4. Multiply 97546587 by 807, and divide the product by 947. |
| 20 | 5. If a man takes 2 steps of 30 inches each in 3 seconds, how long will it take him to walk 10 miles? |
| 20 | 6. A starts on a journey at the rate of 3 miles an hour; 6 hours afterwards B starts after him at the rate of 4 miles an hour. How far will B travel before he overtakes A? |
| 20 | 7. How many days will it take 30 men to do a piece of work which 20 men can do in 45 days? |
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XXI.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE THIRD DIVISION, MAY, 1910.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The deth of Nelson was phelt in Ingland as sumthing moare then a publique kalamaty; men started at the intellegence an turnd pail as if they had herd of the loss of a neer frend. An object of our admirashun, of our pried and of our hoppes was sudenly takin from us and it seamed as if we had never untill then reelizid howe deaply we loved and reverrensed him. What the cuntry had lost in it's grate navel leraw was skarsely taken intwo the ackownt of greef. So perfeckly indede had he performed his parte that the maretyme war after the battl of Trafalgar was koncidered at an ende. The fleats of the eneme ware not mearley deeceeded, they ware distroyd, new naveses muste be bilt and a new rac of seemen rered for them befoar the posibillity of there invadeing our shoars cood agen be contemplated. It was knot theirfore from anny sellfish reflexun upon the magnetud of our loss that we moarned for him: the jenerel soro was of a hier karackter. The peopel of Ingland greeved that the funerel seremonies and publique monuments and posthumous rewards ware awl that they cood now bestow upon him hom the kyng, the legislatur and the nashun wood have alike deelited to honor, hom everi tung wood have blesed. The victure of Trafalgar was sellebrated indede with the usule forms of rayjoysing but they ware without joy, for such all redy was the glorie of the British navey, threw Nelson's sirpsing geneus, that it skarsely seamed to receive enny adishun from the most signal victure that ever was acheeved upon the sees.

DICTATION.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

The beginnings of commerce and intercourse among people of different nationalities were undertaken originally by land. Merchants assembled to consider the most expeditious ways of conveying bulky commodities. Finally a temporary association, known afterwards as a caravan, was formed, subject to regulations which experience had taught them as being essential to safety and utility. But notwithstanding every improvement that could be made in the manner of conveying the productions of one country to another by land, the inconveniences which attended it were obvious and unavoidable. It was often dangerous, always expensive and both tedious and fatiguing. A method of communication more satisfactory was sought, and the ingenuity of man gradually discovered that the various bodies of water were destined to open and facilitate communication with various regions between which these waters appeared as insurmountable barriers. Navigation and ship-building are such complicated sciences that they require the talents as well as the experience of many successive generations

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to bring them to any degree of perfection. From the raft or canoe which first served to carry a savage over the river that obstructed him in the chase, to the construction of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew and a considerable cargo of goods to a distant coast, the progress of improvement is immense. Many efforts had to be made, many experiments tried and much labour and ingenuity employed before the arduous and important undertaking could be accomplished. The Egyptians were among the most ancient navigators mentioned in history, and their voyages were made on the Mediterranean. By degrees they extended the sphere of their commerce and maritime operations, until they actually opened up trade with the countries of Southern Asia.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Values.

- 50 1. Write to a friend a letter of about 400 words describing a journey which you have taken, by rail or water. The following plan is suggested as the basis of such a description:—

1. Circumstances leading up to the journey.
2. Scene at the point of departure.
3. Nature of the landscape *en route*.
4. Impressions produced upon you by fellow-travellers.
5. Noteworthy incidents on the way.
6. Scene at the terminus of the journey.
7. General conclusion.

- 50 2. Make a synopsis of the following correspondence which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. This synopsis should not exceed *two* pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

100

Letter from Sir John Pender to Mr. Sandford Fleming.

‘THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
‘TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

· WINCHESTER HOUSE, 50, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., 22nd July, 1890.

‘DEAR MR. SANDFORD FLEMING,—I have read your circular letter of the 18th instant, together with the annexed correspondence with the Colonial Office on the subject of the recent unfortunate interruption of telegraphic communication with the Australian Colonies, and the establishment of an alternative route *via* the Pacific, and if the various Governments interested are determined to have a line across the Pacific, and are prepared to incur the requisite expenditure for the purpose, I am quite ready as I have always told you, to co-operate in carrying out the work on fair and reasonable terms, and in this way the object might be attained more easily and economically than if third parties were employed. But if it should be decided to establish a Pacific communication as a separate and distinct undertaking, from the existing lines, it must not be forgotten that two cables across the Pacific will be required, which, according to your own figures would cost £3,600,000, or £108,000 per

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annum, as one line could no more be relied upon in the Pacific than in the Java seas, where all our three cables between Java and Australia were suddenly and simultaneously interrupted by earthquake a few days ago.

‘Fortunately, however, this is a very rare occurrence, only one previous interruption of the kind having occurred on our system during a period of over twenty years. Moreover, the Java seas are mostly shallow, so that repairs can be easily and promptly made, as in the present instance, while the Pacific Ocean is not only subject, perhaps in a greater degree than the Java waters, to volcanic disturbances, but the depths are so great that repairs would be most difficult and costly when an interruption occurred.

‘The cost of maintaining the present system amounts to over £100,000 per annum.

‘I am looking forward, if spared, to visiting Hong Kong next year, travelling through Canada by the Canadian Pacific line, when I hope to inspect that wonderful undertaking in which you have played such a prominent part, and at the same time discuss with you the best means of establishing closer telegraphic communication between Canada and the Australian Colonies when the time is ripe for carrying out the work.

‘Faithfully yours,

‘JOHN PENDER.

‘P.S.—Your letter to Lord Knutsford ignores the fact that there is at present an alternative line to India *via* the West and East Coasts of Africa quite independent of the Red Sea route.’

Letter from Mr. Sandford Fleming to Sir John Pender.

‘17, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., July 24th, 1890.

‘SIR JOHN PENDER,

‘50, Old Broad St., London.

‘DEAR SIR JOHN,—I received late last evening your favour of the 22nd, and desire to thank you for it. I am very glad to find you are coming to realize that it is absolutely necessary to have an alternative cable to Australia by way of Canada and the Pacific. I have always held and I now hold that the means taken to establish the new telegraph connection is entirely secondary provided that the new line be secured. Its establishment by whatever means is the primary consideration, and it is for the Governments concerned to decide how it is to be done. In my humble judgment, if they consult economy and desire to secure cheap telegraphy, they will act wisely in making the work a public undertaking and in retaining it in their own hands under an efficient management.

‘I notice what you say about having two cables across the Pacific on account of possible interruptions, but it seems to me this conclusion on your part is scarcely logical, if, as you say, interruptions are so exceedingly rare. A breakdown once in twenty years would not of itself justify the laying of a second cable at an additional cost of £1,800,000.

‘Are you, however, quite accurate? Is it the case that interruptions on your cable are so infrequent? I have a list before me by which it would appear that the Eastern Extension cables between India and Australia have broken down thirty-six times within the last eighteen years, and of these fourteen breaks were between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, the nearest sections to Australia. I notice also that one of the fourteen breakdowns referred to caused an interruption of four months, and another of three months and a half. The other interruptions were generally for much shorter periods. It is quite true that you now have more than one cable on that section, but I do not see that duplicating, even triplicating the cable on the same route is an absolute security from interruptions, as shown by the simultaneous breaking down of all three cables for a period of ten days during the present month.

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'Be all that as it may, my contention is simply that a line from Australia to England by way of Canada would be a great advantage all round. That to Australia and New Zealand it would be better than relying wholly on the one existing route. To these colonies it would give two strings to their bow, and that is commonly held to be an advantage. You say that under certain circumstances two cables across the Pacific will be required. In this I am not disposed to disagree with you, as I believe more than two will eventually be required, but let us have one at a time, and the sooner we get that one the better. In after years other cables can be laid as they are required to meet the demands of a wonderful development of commerce which I am satisfied will come in the not distant future.

'You suggest that repairs in the deep water of the Pacific would be most difficult and costly. Let me remind you of the fact established by experience on the line between Lisbon and Pernambuco, passing through waters about the same depth as the Pacific, that no repairs of any consequence have been found necessary in the deep-water section of that line, since it was laid some thirteen years ago.

'Referring to the postscript of your letter, there is indeed a cable laid round the west and east coasts of Africa connecting England with Aden in that way, but that line of cable passes through no less than ten foreign ports, beginning with Lisbon and ending with Mozambique. You are aware, too, the existence of that line did not obviate the necessity so recently as the month of May last of sending Australian messages through Russia, Siberia, China and French Cochin-China, when two of your cables east of Aden broke down. I still think I was strictly correct in my statement to Lord Knuteford respecting the proposed Pacific cable: 'It will indirectly give a new means of communication with India should the lines through Europe and the Red Sea become through war or other cause unusable.'

'Receive my thanks for your friendly letter and for the evidence it conveys to my mind that you are prepared to accept the conviction that Canada and Australia must be connected telegraphically. In this you merely evince your usual wise discernment, and few men have it in their power in a larger degree than you to hasten the advancement of a public undertaking fraught with so many advantages to the Colonies and the Empire.

'Yours faithfully,

'SANDFORD FLEMING.'

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

TYPEWRITING.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Report of the nature of the country and soil through that part of New Brunswick traversed by the Transcontinental Railway.

Generally the soil is fairly good and the country well fitted for agriculture.

From Moncton to Chipman, mile 0 to 59, about 10 miles is through a cultivated region, and the balance is fairly well wooded, with a mixed growth of soft and hard

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wood, soil for the most part fairly good. From Chipman to the crossing of the Canada Eastern Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, mile 57 to 97, about 10 miles through a cultivated country, the balance fairly well wooded with a mixed growth of soft and hard wood, soil for the most part fairly good.

From the Canada Eastern Railway to the Tobique, mile 97 to 165, through a heavily wooded country, with soft wood in the low lands and heavy hard wood on the ridges. These ridges are good farming land, and the hard wood of value as soon as the railway is built. From the Tobique to Grand Falls, mile 165 to 197, about 12 miles through farming lands or skirting along the edges of farms, the balance through heavy timber and land of mixed growth, the most of it excellent farming and grazing land.

From Grand Falls to the boundary of Quebec, mile 197 to 266, mostly in the St John River valley, through a well-settled country, with good soil.

This report is based on the personal knowledge of the writer, who has travelled over nearly every foot of the line in New Brunswick.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. O. FOSS,

District Engineer, District A

PRIVATE BILLS

Considered in Committee—Third Readings.

Bill (No. 158) respecting the Bank of Winnipeg.—Mr. Molloy.

Bill (No. 177) respecting the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, and to change its name to the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company of Canada.—Mr. Sutherland.

Bill (No. 103) respecting the National Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada.—Mr. Pardec.

Bill (No. 169) respecting the Patents of Washington McCloy.—Mr. Rivet.

Bill (No. 182) for the relief of Fleetwood Howard Ward.—Mr. Lewis.

Bill (No. 183) for the relief of Aaron William Morley Campbell.—Mr. W. H. White.

The Canada Life.

DEAR SIR,—Thanking you for the stand you have taken in *re* 'Canada Life Bill' in opposing the same, I am persuaded three-fourths of the Canadian policy-holders will appreciate the efforts of the members opposed to it, and would show a united front in a strenuous opposition to it, if the Bill could be laid over for another session.

I beg to inclose you a protest mailed to Jno. Hoskin, Esq., vice-president of the Canada Life, which has received the endorsation of every policy-holder here to whom it has been submitted. If desirable you are at liberty to make use of the same.

I remain, yours truly,

FRED. MASON.

Summary of Expenditure—Total Expenditure, 1896 to 1908.

On consolidated revenue fund account.	\$625,735,490
On capital account.	119,386,830
Railway subsidies and bounties, &c.	43,838,705
	<hr/>
	\$788,961,025

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For the year ended March 31, 1909, per budget—

On consolidated revenue fund account.	84,500,000
On capital account and for railway subsidies and bounties.	46,000,000
	<hr/>
	8919,461,025

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 10 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only five questions to be answered.

1. Draw a contour map of your own province, indicating where the most important towns or cities are located. Tell also in which county such places are.
2. Group the following places according to provinces:—Renfrew, Dundas, Sorel, Bathurst, Kamloops, Regina, Arnprior, Annapolis, Brantford, Brandon, Three Rivers, St. Stephen, Edmundston, Owen Sound, Kenora, Palmerston, Prescott, Antigonish, Edmonton, Levis, Chatham, Perth, Sherbrooke, Victoria, Summerside, Yarmouth, Westminster, Berthier, Granby, Winnipeg, Gananoque, Windsor, Joliette, Esquimaux, Selkirk, Mattawa, Hamilton, Charlottetown, St. Hyacinthe.
3. Name the thirteen (13) original States of the United States and give their capitals.
4. Name the leading mountain ranges of the world, and tell where they are situated.
5. Name the four (4) largest islands of the world, and tell where they are to be found.
6. Draw the outlines of the Great Lakes and of the St. Lawrence River, indicating the geographical position of the following cities:—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, Toronto, Prescott, Kingston, Three Rivers, Tadoussac, Quebec, Montreal.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates are to do the first *three* and any other *five* questions. Not more than eight questions to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. (a) Multiply 582978 by 427964.
(b) Divide 218860161 by 689. |
| 10 | 2. An agent walked $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles on Monday, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles on Tuesday, $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles on Wednesday, $11\frac{1}{8}$ miles on Thursday, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles on Friday, and 14.125 miles on Saturday. How much less than 100 miles did he walk during the week? |
| 10 | 3. Divide .14 by 7; 140 by .07, and .014 by 7000; then add the three quotients. |
| 14 | 4. If a clerk spends in four months as much as he earns in three months, how much can he save annually if he earns \$420 in six months? |
| 14 | 5. A offers for a house \$5,000 payable at the end of three years. B offers \$2,000 cash and \$1,000 payable at the end of each year for three years, and C offers \$4,500 cash. Which is the best offer, money being worth 6% simple interest? |

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- 14 6. A sixty-day note for \$1,200 with interest at 6% is discounted on the day it is made, at 6%. Find the proceeds.
- 14 7. A merchant borrowed a sum of money on April 17th, agreeing to pay 6½% interest. On December 3rd his debt amounted to \$3,338.50. Find the sum borrowed.
- 14 8. A labourer received \$1.25 a day and his board every day he worked, but had to pay 80c. every day he was idle. At the end of 75 days his wages amounted to \$69.15. How many days was he idle?
- 14 9. A house that cost \$15,500 rents for \$155 a month. It is insured for \$10,850 at ¾% yearly, the taxes are 15 mills on the dollar on an assessment of \$12,450, and \$346.45 is spent each year on repairs. What rate of interest is cleared on the investment?
- 14 10. A building lot was sold for \$2,500 at an advance of 25% on cost. What would have been the gain per cent if it had been sold for \$2,800? What would have been the loss per cent if it had been sold for \$1,800?

HISTORY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only to be attempted.

1. Write briefly on the discoveries made by each of the following:—Jacques Cartier, Sir Francis Drake, La Salle and Henry Hudson.

2. What work was accomplished by each of the following for the advancement of Canada:—Bishop Laval, Frontenac, Lord Selkirk, Lord Durham?

3. Give an outline of the events that preceded the Canadian Confederation; also, give the date and chief terms of the Confederation Act.

4. Sketch the career of any *one* of the following:—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Hon. Joseph Howe, Lord Strathcona, Sir George Cartier, Hon. William Macdougall.

5. Write brief notes of any *four* of the following:—Earl of Strafford, Francis Bacon, Thos. Cromwell, Rowland Hill, Richard Cobden, Lord Rosebery, Sir Robert Peel.

6. Outline the political condition of England at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign.

7. Outline the important events during the reign of either Louis XIV. or Louis XV.

8. Write briefly on any *four* of the following topics:—The Fronde, The Reign of Terror, The *Coup d'Etat* of Louis Napoleon, The Jansenists, Congress of Vienna, Peace of the Pyrenees.

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910.

(To be Dictated in Five Minutes.)

I want to be as brief as possible, but I desire to put this matter on record in such a manner that the minister and this House will understand something about the conditions which have prevailed on Lake Winnipeg during the last fifteen or eighteen years; and to do so, it will be necessary for me to give a short resumé of the operations of these commercial interests since their establishment. As I have said, this lake was depleted right under the eyes of the departmental officers. Any one, having as much experience as I have had on this question, would almost think that these men

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had been hypnotized by these great interests and were consequently unable to realize what was actually taking place. In 1881, Messrs. Reid and Clark, two fishermen from Collingwood, started to fish in the extreme southern part of the lake, right opposite Big island. At that time that part of the lake abounded in fish. Its waters were teeming with magnificent specimens of whitefish, by long odds the best ever taken from any waters on this continent. Right alongside where they were fishing was a settlement of some 3,000 Icelanders that settled there early in the seventies. These Icelanders expected that they would be allowed to carry on a great industry and reap the reward which would have been theirs had these commercial interests not been allowed to come in and practically steal what really belonged to our own people. This great settlement had no difficulty up to 1890 in obtaining all the fish they required in the southern part of the lake, not only for their own use but for the Manitoba market, which was not then very large. In 1882, Reid and Clark moved their plant a little farther north to Bull Head, still in the south end, and caught an abundance of fish there. In 1885 they put on the first steam tug that was ever used in these waters and put up 150 tons of fish. This was the commencement of the export trade of whitefish from Manitoba to the United States. Soon the wealth of this lake became known and in 1886 the Manitoba Fish Company—Canadian in name only, 96 per cent of its stock being held by Americans—began operations on Lake Winnipeg and built a large plant at Swampy island, Reindeer island, and the Little Saskatchewan.

SHORTHAND—One Hundred Words a Minute.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910.

(To be Dictated in Three Minutes.)

But even in the case of any protectionists that there are in Nova Scotia, I fear it will be found to be true, if we examine it carefully, that their outlook is narrow, sectional and provincial, rather than national. I fail to see how protection ever works in any other way, and I fail to see that its outlook ever entitles it to the high-sounding name of national policy. Show me where it is a national policy in its operation as between the various classes of a country. It is constantly happening in the high protectionist countries of the world, that goods are sold in enormous quantities more cheaply abroad than they are in the country in which they are produced. A well informed American, intimately acquainted with the iron trade, told me the other day that in Pittsburg, in the month of January, 1908, steel rails were sold to the American people in pursuance of a national policy at \$28 a ton, and on the same date were sold in Middlesborough, on the north-east coast of England, for \$19.50 a ton. Now, if it be a national policy to rob your own people in order to sell cheaply to foreigners, with the incidental advantage of building up a few millionaires in your country, then a policy of high protection is a national policy, but otherwise it is not. Not only in its outlook but in its operation and its effects the National Policy in Canada proved to be no national policy because it failed to build a nation. When I was pursuing my campaign last year, I invested a modest sum in the purchase of the Canadian Almanac, and I found the trade figures of this country, which were there given, most instructive.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

1. Define: Commission, percentage, invoice, freight inwards, freight outwards, accommodation paper, insurance.

2. A note dated January 1st, 1910, at 90 days for \$645.00, with interest at 5%, was discounted at a bank on January 21st at 7%. Find the rate of interest made by the bank on the amount advanced.

3. Journalize the following transactions:—
Sold goods to John Smith valued at \$430.00, terms 2% 10 days or net 30 days.
Made sight draft on him in 7 days.
Gave draft to the bank for collection, which they placed to your credit, charging 25 cents collection. The draft was dishonoured upon presentation and charged back by the bank.
Smith paid \$100.00 on account, on which he is allowed the cash discount. Twenty days later you received a cheque for the balance of the account.

4. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
Black & White invest \$20,000.00 each in a partnership business on May 1, 1910. Black invests cash, which is deposited in the Bank, and White transfers to the firm four properties valued at \$40,000.00, on which there are mortgages amounting to \$20,000.00.

Property 'A' is worth \$10,000.00.	Mortgage on it is dated Apr. 1, \$6,000.00.
" 'B' " 8,000.00.	" " " Mar. 1, 4,000.00.
" 'C' " 6,000.00.	" " " Jan. 1, 3,000.00.
" 'D' " 16,000.00.	" " " Dec. 1, 7,000.00.

The taxes on the property in each case are 2% of the assessed value, which is three-quarters of the above valuations. Interest on the mortgages is at the rate of 6% per annum payable half-yearly. The firm assumes all liability on the property from May 1, and pays the interest and taxes when due, charging White the portion accrued to May 1, which he pays in cash. The interest runs from the dates of the mortgages, and the taxes are from Jan. 1, payable in May and November, with a discount of 5% if paid during those months.
The firm representing the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. places a risk on each house to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the house, which is four-fifths of the total value of the property. The premium is 75c. per \$100.00, and the firm's commission is 15%.

Sold property 'C' to Smith for \$7,000.00 cash, and the firm pays off the mortgage July 1. How much do they make out of property 'C'?

Commission earned on the sale of properties are as follows:—

Lot 40, James Street.. . . .	\$ 25 00 cash.
" 17, Albert "	47 50 "
" 33 Queen "	135 50 "
" 24 King "	175 00 "
Sundries.. . . .	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,383 00

Deposit in bank all cash received.	
Commissions paid to agents.. . . .	\$ 250 00 by cheque.
Salaries paid.. . . .	1,150 00 "
Office expenses.. . . .	225 00 "
	<hr/>
	\$1,625 00

Record all transactions for one year, and take off a trial balance.

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**XXII.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS
IN THE SECOND DIVISION, MAY, 1910.****SPELLING.**

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE. This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Of all the arts, skulptur and arkitektuur, from their durebillitie and exellense, have the most powerfull clames to the proteckshun of a grate nation. They aford the only meens of sheilding an indureing intrest and a nevar-fading luster over the historie and acheevments of a peeple. They are truely nashional arts. What imperrisheble fain and glory have they reflekted on the nations of antickwitty for a long sucession of ages! Had the monuments of these arts not remaned to us, ruened and deafased as they are, could we have formed so high an estemate of the nationale power and glorie of Egypt, Greace and Rome? The finest panetings, wheather in fresko or oil, cannot retane their koloring beyond a sertane lapse of time, shuld they even escape the numberless axidents to which they are ourly exposed. Yet a few revolveing ages and the greater number will no longer exist, posterrite will know them only by copys and engravings. When after a few fleating senturees, the admired produxions of the great masters shall have pereshed with those of antickwitty, the works of the skulptur and arkitekt will kontinu to blum in all their freshness and vigar, and even when mutclatted, deafased and in ruens, remane objekts of interast and admerashun to a distent posterrite. If rome and the serounding nations of antickwitty wear indetted to Greace for their nollge of clasic art, the moderns owe her a cimilar dett of grattitud.

DICTATION.

Monday, May 9th, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed; 30 minutes.

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; since the productions of nature are the materials of art. Under the Roman Empire, the labour of an industrious and ingenious people was variously, but incessantly, employed in the service of the rich. In their dress, their table, their houses and their furniture, the favourites of fortune united every refinement of conveniency, of elegance and of splendour, whatever could soothe their pride or gratify their sensuality. Such refinements under the odious name of luxury have been severely arraigned by the moralists of every age; and it might perhaps be more conducive to the virtue as well as the happiness of mankind if all possessed the necessaries and none the superfluities of life. But in the present imperfect condition of society, luxury, though it may proceed from vice or folly, seems to be the only means that can correct the unequal distribution of property. The diligent mechanic and the skilful artist, who have obtained no share in the division of the earth, receive a voluntary tax from the possessors of the land, and the latter are prompted, by a sense of interest, to improve those estates, with whose produce they may purchase additional pleasures. In the Roman world the provinces would soon

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have been exhausted of their wealth, if the manufactures and commerce of luxury had not insensibly restored to the industrious subjects the sums which were exacted from them by the arms and authority of Rome. As long as the circulation was confined within the bounds of the empire, it impressed the political machine with a new degree of activity, and its consequences, sometimes beneficial, could never become pernicious.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to noon.

ESSAY WRITING.

1. Write an essay of from 300 to 400 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) The British Empire.
- (b) Canada in 1950.
- (c) The Commonwealth of Australia.
- (d) Your Favourite Character in History.
- (e) The Characteristics of a Satisfactory Employee.
- (f) 'The high cost of living is due to the cost of high living.'—*J. J. Hill.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

2. You have been requested to resign from the situation which you have held for the past three months, the reason given being that your qualifications are believed to be inadequate to deal with the duties of the position.

Write a vigorous but respectful protest, and request that your capabilities be thoroughly tested for a few weeks longer.

PRÉCIS WRITING.

3. Write in concise, well-constructed sentences and in carefully chosen words the salient points of the following evidence. Construct the synopsis so as to present the leading ideas in consecutive and readable form. Supply a suitable title to each of your paragraphs. Attend to spelling and punctuation:—

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, as you will see by the notice calling the meeting, we have with us to-day Prof. John Macoun, Naturalist and Botanist, who has been engaged in the western part of our great Dominion during the past season, and who will address us upon what he has seen there during that time. I have much pleasure in calling upon Prof. Macoun to address you.

PROF. JOHN MACOUN.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, before entering upon a description of the country, permit me to make a remark or two in connection with the past. I want to say to you at the start that I am not a tyro in the examination of the country, and therefore my statements to you to-day you can take, not perhaps as Gospel truth, but scientific truth.

When many of you, gentlemen, were much younger than you are now—34 years ago, in fact—Mr. Sandford Fleming invited me to accompany him across the prairies when he made his great trip in 1872. On that occasion I acted as a botanist to his party. Next year my report of that trip was published, and it was the first revelation of the possibilities of the Northwest. In 1875 I was invited by Dr. Selwyn to go with him to make an examination of British Columbia and the Peace River country, especially the latter, and Mr. Mackenzie, who was at that time Premier, appointed me to that expedition. I returned through the prairie country and afterwards made another

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report on the immense west. Again, in 1877, Mr. Mackenzie, when he was pushing, as much as he could, the construction of a railway through to the west, asked me to write a report on the interior plains. I did so, and it was published in the year 1877 in the Railway Report. Afterwards, when the new government came in under Sir John Macdonald, ten parties were fitted out in the spring of 1879 to go and examine the whole of the Northwest. I was invited to take charge of one party and made only slight objection. They sent me to the south, and I came through this country (pointing to the map). I started from Winnipeg and went right through to the head of Long Lake, then to the Saskatchewan, passed along here to the Hand hills, next south to the Blackfoot crossing, then up into the mountains by the Bow River pass, and then north to Edmonton, and eastward to Batteford and Winnipeg. My report of the journey in that one season did more than anything else to wake the people up. It set them on fire.

By an hon. Member:

Q. Would you tell us your mode of travel?—A. I was the first man that took iron-bound carts on to the prairie. The opinion up to that time was that an iron-bound cart used on the prairie would shrink up and fall to pieces. When I reached Winnipeg a gentleman who is there yet and has charge of the Canadian Pacific Railway was selling carts to anybody who would buy them. I said: 'I will take them; they are the best carts that are going.' I took those carts and travelled with them 1,800 miles. Two of them especially went 2,500 miles that year, and I brought them back to Winnipeg perfectly sound and good. They were from London, Ont., and were the first iron-bound carts that were on the prairie.

By Mr. Jackson (Selkirk):

Q. What year was that?—A. That was in the year 1879.

By Mr. Barr:

Q. Crossing the slough, would the carts sink?—A. There were many persons who would get stuck in the sloughs because they had not the sense to do as we did. Whenever we came to a slough, we put one wheel in the slough and the other on the hard ground, and we got through without any trouble. This was when we travelled on a trail. When there was none, we went around or crossed it boldly. We did that last year, and we never got stuck in a slough but once, although we travelled nearly a thousand miles last year with light wagons without roads.

By Mr. Staples:

Q. Why not have both wheels on the hard ground?

By Mr. Barr:

Q. If there was hard ground.—A. That is it, if there was hard ground. If not, you would get into a worse difficulty.

Q. How did you overcome the big sloughs?—A. In the early days we pulled the carts out by hitching a rope on to the tail of the horse. We took the horse through the slough and hitched its tail to a rope and the rope to the axle of the cart. Then two or three of us would get to work, and we would soon draw it out. We have done that repeatedly.

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By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. That was pretty hard on the tail of the horse. Did you never pull the tail out?
—A. No, we did not pull the tail out. I will not spend any time on this, but to show you the difficulties that had to be overcome.

The government instructed me, in 1879, to go up past the head of that lake, Long lake (indicating on the map). Before I started out from Fort Ellice, the Hudson Bay people said: 'You cannot go there; we do not go that way. Go by the foot of the lake.' I said: 'I must go there, because I am ordered to do so.' They brought out a guide, and he said that I could not go by the head of the lake, as there was no trail. I told them: 'I was instructed to do certain things, and I am going to perform them.' I asked: 'Am I going to submit my brains to that man? No, sir.' I had two surveyors, and we did our own guiding. Then I was instructed by the government to go here, elbow of South Saskatchewan (indicating on map). Now, to show you the fallacies that were prevalent long ago. This is the Qu'Appelle (pointing to map). It was believed at that time that you could dig a canal from the Saskatchewan into the head of the Qu'Appelle. We measured it and found the distance to be 11½ miles. We also took the levels, and we found the Saskatchewan was 85 feet lower than the Qu'Appelle, and that settled the canal question. Then we went west and finally went up into the mountains, and it was late in the winter when we returned to Winnipeg. Upon returning to Ottawa, I saw Colonel Dennis. He was at that time Surveyor General and had a whole series of maps ready to be issued showing 30,000 square miles of our grand Northwest to be part of the American desert—that is this section of country down here (indicating on the map). I said: 'There is no desert, it (Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta) is all fertile.' Colonel Dennis suppressed the map, and there are houses in this city that are lined with those maps on the inside as a substitute for felt. That was how the issuance of a map, showing a great part of the Canadian West to be desert land, was stopped in 1879. Then, in 1880, they said: 'Professor Macoun has got to go to the plains again.' This time Col. Dennis took a map and placed a blue line on it and said: 'Macoun, you have got to follow that line.' The blue line started south of Brandon and passed through all the bad spots, as then understood. That year I travelled 1,800 miles, following the blue line, and discovered no desert.

Gentlemen, since that time we have learned more than was known then. With all the information that has since been obtained, I undertook my journey last year joyfully. Why? Because I said: 'Now I shall know whether my ideas of twenty-five years ago are right, and if they are not right, I will try and put them right.' When we went the first time, I had a nephew with me, and I directed my nephew every half hour on the journey to dig into the ground to the sub-soil, and we did that for over a thousand miles that season. There was much discussion as to the character of the soil, and some said it was this, that and the other thing. It was maintained by some that this country about Long lake (indicating on the map) was all gravel and of no use. The reason was, the men who examined the country had not the sense to know that the strong winds that blow over the prairie had blown away the fine particles of dust. Of course, where badgers had made holes in the ground, earth and gravel were thrown up, the lighter material being blown away and the gravel remained. Because of this, these wiseacres said: "The whole country is gravel, and it is not fit for anything."

Now we know that the Long Lake country is first-class. Well, as I say, on a former occasion we dug into the soil. This year we had nothing of that to do, and why? Because the people were on it and had cropped the land. I am giving you an account of the country now and am not guessing at it. I can tell you, all I thought about the country before and all that I formerly said is nothing in comparison to the reality. There is a country that is nearly a thousand miles wide, and there is little of it that will not grow first-rate crops. It may be sandy, but it will produce crops. For nearly a thousand miles we have a country that is almost fit now for the plough, going west

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and going north. We have a country 500 miles deep, and we do not know it—we have not touched it yet. I left this point (indicating on the map), Portage la Prairie, on June 11, 1906, and we passed through Macgregor and Sydney and up on to the Big Plain north of Carberry.

The Grand Trunk Pacific passes through the centre of the plain about ten miles north of Carberry, and goes through a better country east of the Assiniboine than the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses, by a great deal. The former will pass through the centre of a first-class country, whereas the other line goes along the face of the sand-hills. Away back of the sand-hills the country ten miles north of Carberry is as fine a country as you ever looked at. Well, the line passes through this country nearly up to Birtle. It then descends to the valley of the Assiniboine. This point is Fort Ellice, and after we pass here the line begins to go up to the north. You will notice the points that I have marked on the map. This point is the Touchwood Hills post. All this section of country is pretty well settled. It consists of forest, prairie and sloughs and ponds. The country through which we passed this year from Hamiota up towards Yorkton and from Yorkton in the direction of (indicating on map) Beaver Hills and Touchwood Hills, is an exceedingly rich country, and the farms everywhere were first-class. The country was not like the prairie country where you could break up 100 or 200 acres, or a square mile, without any interruption whatever. There was a lot of sloughs, growths of poplar, and clumps of willow, but everywhere the soil was good. Then, when we come to the Touchwood Hills, do you notice the bend there, on the road? Now, it is about 25 miles from Touchwood to that point, but there was, as you can see, a difference. The prairie commenced about there, a little over 20 miles west of the Touchwood post. In the Touchwood and in the Beaver Hills, the country is not very much elevated, and the hills are not high, but as you go west the country begins to flatten out as it were, that is, the hills are less high and less high, and soon they are quite low; the fires from the west long ago seem to have cleaned off the trees, and before you reach the prairie you come to a district where the little undulations are beginning to pass away, and then you strike the prairie without a bush or a tree; so that 25 miles west of Touchwood you strike the prairie.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain carefully the terms 'epic,' 'lyric' and 'dramatic,' as applied to poetry; and give several examples of each kind of poem.

2. Why is Chaucer sometimes called 'the father of modern English poetry'? Why are the Canterbury Tales so called? Give some account of the matter and of the language and style of the Prologue to these Tales.

3. Explain the term 'allegory.' Name some of the best-known allegories in English and give a brief account of the meaning or purpose of any one of them.

4. What is Marlowe's importance in the development of the English drama? Name three of his principal plays. Give the plot of one of these, and briefly indicate the superiority of Marlowe's work to that of preceding or contemporary dramatists.

5. Into what periods is Shakespeare's life usually divided? Give the principal plays belonging to each period, and note the general characteristics that distinguish the plays of one period from those of another.

6. Give an account of the plot and the chief character in one of Shakespeare's plays.

7. What is meant by the Renaissance? How is it distinguished from the Reformation? Compare the forms taken by the Renaissance in Italy, Germany and England.

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8. Name some of the later Elizabethan and early Stuart dramatists and lyric poets. What are some of their characteristics, both of matter and of style?

9. What were the literary ideals, both in matter and in style, of the school of Waller, Dryden and Pope? How far are these ideals set forth in Pope's lines:

‘True wit is nature to advantage dressed;
What oft was thought but ne’er so well expressed’?

Into what faults did the poets of this school fall, and who were the chief names of the Nineteenth Century movement towards a more natural style of writing?

10. Give a clear, intelligible account of the substance and the style of (1) an essay of either Bacon, Addison, Macaulay, Arnold or Carlyle; and (2) a poem of either Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson or Browning.

11. Who were the *three* greatest novelists of the Nineteenth Century? Name *six* of the best-known works of each. Of these, give the one you like best, and justify your preference. What constitutes a good novel?

12. Name *three* of the most important writers of English History in the Nineteenth Century; and give some account of any one of their works.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only to be attempted. The details of the work must be given.

1. Express $\sqrt{\frac{.0864 \times 753}{.00391}}$ correct to the nearest integer.

2. In a rainfall of 1 inch find the weight in tons of water which falls over an area of 28 acres, taking a cubic foot of water to weigh $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

3. Express 5 yds. 2 ft. 4 in. as the vulgar fraction of a mile; also, as the decimal of a mile.

4. A person watches a train and finds that it takes 17 seconds to pass him. The train is 374 feet long. At what rate in miles per hour is the train travelling?

5. A bill of \$730.92 is drawn on January 5th for 5 months and is discounted on March 9th at 5%. What sum does the banker charge?

6. Find the compound interest on \$360 for 3 years at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. How much greater is it than the simple interest for the same time?

7. A man buys \$2,000 of a certain stock at $87\frac{3}{4}$ and \$2,500 of another stock at $104\frac{1}{2}$. He afterwards sells them at $89\frac{1}{2}$ and 106 respectively. Find his gain and his gain per cent.

8. The incomes of two men would be equal if one were increased 7% and the other diminished $7\frac{1}{2}\%$; the sum of their incomes is \$2,094.75. What is the income of each?

9. A person borrows \$1,000 and at the end of each year pays \$250 to reduce the principal and to pay the interest at 4% on the sum which has been standing against him through the year. How much will remain of the debt at the end of 3 years? (Answer to the nearest cent.)

10. A minute of latitude contains 6,080 feet, and a metre is the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the meridian. A kilogramme is the weight of the one-thousandth part of a cubic metre of water, and a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. Express a kilogramme in ounces to two places of decimals.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Saturday, May 14th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Translate into French:—

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

The mind which retains to the last youth's quick susceptibility to disgrace and to glory, retains to the last the power to resume the shape that it wore in youth. Cynicism is old at twenty. Impudence has no elasticity. If you care no more than the grasshopper for the favour of gods and the reverence of men, your heart has the age of Tithonus, though your cheek have the bloom of Achilles. But if, even alone in your room or a desert, you could still blush or turn pale at the thought of a stain on your honour—if your crest still could rise, your pulse quicken, at the flash of some noble thought or brave deed—then you have the heart of Achilles, though the age of Tithonus. There is a certain august shamefacedness—the Romans call it *Pudor*—which, under hairs white as snow, preserves the aspect of youth to all personations of honour, of valor, of genius.

—Lord Lytton (*Caxtoniana*).

Traduire en anglais:—

AVANTAGES DE L'INSTRUCTION.

Rien n'est plus ordinaire que d'entendre des gens du monde, qu'une longue expérience et de sérieuses réflexions ont instruits, se plaindre amèrement de ce que leur éducation a été négligée, et regretter de n'avoir pas été nourris dans le goût des sciences, dont ils commencent trop tard à connaître l'usage et le prix. Ils avouent que ce défaut les a éloignés des emplois importants ou les a laissés fort au-dessous de leurs charges, ou les a même fait succomber sous leur poids. Lorsque, dans de certaines occasions d'éclat et dans des places distinguées, on voit un jeune magistrat, cultivé par les belles-lettres, s'attirer des applaudissements du public, quel est le père qui ne désirât pas un tel succès? Tous alors s'accordent à sentir l'avantage des sciences. Tous comprennent combien elles sont capables d'élever un homme au-dessus de son âge, et quelquefois même au-dessus de sa naissance. Mais quand cette étude ne servirait qu'à acquérir l'habitude du travail, à en adoucir la peine, à arrêter et à fixer la légèreté de l'esprit, à vaincre l'aversion pour une vie sédentaire et appliquée, ce serait déjà un très grand avantage.

—Rollin.

Pour les candidats de langue anglaise.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

Développer cette maxime de Franklin: "Avant de consulter sa fantaisie, consulter sa bourse."

Dites ce que vous inspire ce vers de Lamartine: "Heureux l'homme à qui Dieu donne une sainte mère!"

De tous les gouverneurs du Canada, quel est celui que vous préférez? Pourquoi?

For candidates who take the general examination in French.

Write an English composition of not less than 200 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

Write a composition on Franklin's maxim: 'Before consulting your fancy, consult your pocket.'

Write a composition on the following line from Lamartine: 'Happy the man to whom God has given a holy mother!'

Which do you prefer of all the Governors of Canada? Give reasons.

ALGEBRA.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Multiply $x^{-2} - 3x^{1/2} + 5x^3$ by $3x^{-7/2} + 5x^{-1} - 7x^{3/2} + x^2$.
2. Factor $(a+b)^3 + c^3$, and $x^2 + px + q$.
3. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, prove that each is equal to $\sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2 - 3ac - c^2}{b^2 - 3bd - d^2}\right)}$
4. Find what values you must assign to $\frac{0}{a}$, $\frac{a}{0}$, $\frac{0}{0}$, and a^0 , a being any number.

Find the value of $3x^{-7/2} + 5x^{-1} - 7x^{3/2} + x^2 - x^0$, when $x = 9$.

5. Solve (a) $(m^2 - n^2)x^2 + 2(m^2 + n^2)x + m^2 - n^2 = 0$.

(b) $x^3 + y^3 = 35$, $xy^2 + yx^2 = 30$.

6. Find a number such that when it is added to its square root the sum is 72. How many such numbers are there?

7. The distance one can see over a lake varies as the square root of the height of the eye above the water. If the distance is 3 miles when the height of the eye is 6 feet, find the distance seen from a point 100 feet high.

8. A city borrowed \$4, and agreed to pay it back, principal and interest, in t equal annual payments. Find the value of the annual payment, money being worth 100r% per annum.

9. Out of 12 flags of different colours, how many signals can be formed, each to be composed of 5 flags in a horizontal row? How many of these signals contain the flag of a specified colour?

10. Write out the expansion of $(x+a)^n$, giving the general term. Use this expansion to find $(1-3x)^{-2}$ to 5 terms, and verify your result by ordinary division.

GEOMETRY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. If two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides opposite to them are equal.

The two straight lines which bisect the base angles of an isosceles triangle form with the base a second isosceles triangle.

2. If the side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles; also, the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Every right-angled triangle is divided into two isosceles triangles by a straight line drawn from the right angle to the middle of the hypotenuse.

3. Define the tangent to a circle, and deduce from your definition that the tangent is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact.

Give, without proof, a construction for the tangents to a circle from a given external point, and for a pair of tangents that include a given angle.

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4. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference which stands on the same arc; and two angles at the circumference standing on the same arc are equal.

AB is an arc of a circle (less than a semicircle), AD and BC, perpendicular to the chord AB, meet the circumference again in D and C; prove that the arc DC is equal to the arc AB.

5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

What is the converse of this proposition? Is the converse true?

6. If the line joining two points on a circle pass through the centre, the lines joining these points with any third point on the circle contain a right angle.

Construct on a given base a right-angled triangle having its vertex on a given line intersecting the base.

7. In any triangle the sum of the squares on the two sides is equal to twice the square on half the third side together with twice the square on the median which bisects the third side.

Obtain a theorem for the difference of the squares on the two sides.

8. Show how to find a mean proportional between two straight lines.

The base BC of a triangle ABC is divided at D, so that BD is a mean proportional between BC and DC, and through D a line is drawn parallel to CA to meet BA at E; show that the triangles BDE, ADC are equal in area.

9. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

Describe an isosceles triangle equal in area to a given triangle and having its vertical angle equal to one of the angles of the triangle.

10. On a given side to draw a rectilineal figure similar to a given rectilineal figure.

What are the conditions for the similarity of rectilineal figures? Are the conditions for similarity of triangles sufficient for similarity of other rectilineal figures?

PHYSICS.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. How can it be shown that the atmosphere exerts pressure? Explain the principle of the barometer.

2. Falling bodies are said to have a acceleration of 32 feet per second per second. What is meant by that statement?

A stone is dropped from a bridge. It strikes the water in the river below in 3 seconds; find the height of the bridge.

3. Suspend a weight by a string and attach to the bottom of the weight a piece of the same string. If the lower string is pulled with a sudden jerk it breaks, but if the pull is steady the upper string will break. Explain.

4. Distinguish between evaporation and boiling. What is meant by the boiling point of a liquid? How would you show that heat is required to produce evaporation?

5. Give reasons for believing that heat is a form of energy.

6. In what respects may two musical sounds differ? Explain.

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7. Explain clearly the principle of the telescope.
8. Explain how a room whose window faces north, is lighted by sunlight.
9. What properties manifest themselves in a wire carrying an electric current?
10. Explain the principle of the storage cell.

A storage cell has an E.M.F. of 2 volts, an internal resistance of .25 ohm. Its terminals are connected by a wire whose resistance is .5 ohm. What is the strength of the current in the wire?

CHEMISTRY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted. Definite chemical reactions described should be expressed by equations.

1. What is crystallization? Give the processes to crystallize bodies.
2. Divide compounds according to their properties and give each group its distinctive properties.
3. Make the synthesis of water.
4. Carbonic acid, its properties, preparation and uses.
5. Describe the preparation of chlorine from sea-salt.
6. Give a chemical process to prepare pulp.
7. What are amines or compound ammonias?
8. State and explain what takes place when an electric current passes through an aqueous solution of potassium sulphate.
9. Describe the reactions in the transformation of sulphurous acid into sulphuric acid.
10. Mercury, its properties and uses.

GEOLOGY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe the geological work of snow and ice, explaining the formation and motion of glaciers. What is meant by moraines and boulder clay? Where can examples be found in Canada?
2. What are the causes of earthquakes? How are earthquake waves transmitted, and at what rate? Describe an instrument adapted to record these motions, and give an account of the effects of some American earthquake.
3. Sketch and describe various kinds of mountain folds. How are folds produced? Give Canadian examples of folded mountains.
4. What is meant by stratification and lamination? In what rocks are these structures found, and how were they produced? What kind of rocks is not stratified?
5. Mention the gases and liquids which are given off by volcanoes. Give an account of (a) an explosive eruption, (b) an eruption where lava flows without explosions. What causes the difference between these types of eruptions?
6. Describe the rocks characteristic of the Huronian. How were they formed, and what were the conditions as to temperature, life, etc., at that time? Where is the Huronian found in Canada?
7. Describe the rocks and give some characteristic fossils of the Silurian in Canada, and show the distribution of these rocks in the Dominion.

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8. Give an account of the Carboniferous of Nova Scotia, describing and sketching some important plants of the time, and showing the relations of the coal seams to these plants and enclosing rocks.

9. What type of animals is of most importance in Cenozoic (or Tertiary) times? Mention and describe some extinct types, and show the changes in the life of the world during the Cenozoic.

10. Where are old marine beaches found in Canada? When were they formed, and why are they now above sea level? Mention some marine animals whose remains occur in these beaches. Suggest a cause for the change of level.

BIOLOGY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(Candidates are requested to observe the regulations strictly.)

NOTE.—Three questions only are to be attempted out of each division.

DIVISION I.

1. Compare the vegetation of the sea with that of the land.
2. Distinguish between self- and cross-fertilization in flowering plants, and describe the different ways in which the latter may be effected.
3. Describe the structure and mode of reproduction of one of the Fungi injurious to cultivated plants.
4. Compare the structure of the flower in the following plants:—Tulip, Orchid, Buttercup, Primrose, Sweet Pea, Dandelion.
5. Describe the fertilization of the egg in a fern and in a seed plant.
6. What is the morphology of the seed? Describe different methods of distribution of the seeds which occur in nature.

DIVISION II.

7. Compare the processes of nutrition in a plant with those in an animal.
8. Discuss the dentition of the Mammalia, and the relation of the form and arrangement of the teeth to the different kinds of food.
9. Describe the chief modifications of the anterior limb in Vertebrates and the relations of these to the different methods of locomotion.
10. Describe the structure of the fresh-water Mussel. Mention other Mollusca which are found in fresh water and on land.
11. Describe the structure of the Crayfish, and mention other Crustacea which occur in fresh water and on land.
12. Mention four Insects belonging to different orders which are injurious to cultivated plants. What are the distinguishing features of these orders?

LATIN.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Of the three following extracts candidates are expected to do two only, viz.: either the first and second or second and third, taking with the extracts selected the questions thereon immediately following.

1. *Translate*.—Principio ipse mundus deorum hominumque causa factus est, quaeque in eo sunt ea parata ad fructum (*use, enjoyment*) hominum et inventa sunt. Est enim mundus quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus aut urbs utro-

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rumque. Soli (*from solus*) enim ratione utentes jure et lege vivunt. Ut igitur Athenas et Lacedaemonem Atheniensium Lacedaemoniorumque causa putandum est conditas esse, omniaque quae sint in his uribus eorum populorum recte esse (*belong to*) dicuntur, sic quaecunque sunt in omni mundo, deorum atque hominum putanda sunt. (*Cicero, De Natura Deorum, II., 62.*)

2. (a) Account for the case of *principio, ratione, jure*. (b) Write the genitive singular of *ipse, soli*. (c) Compare *recte*. (d) Parse *factus est*.

3. *Translate*:—M. Petronius, ejusdem legionis centurio, cum portas excidere (*hew down, demolish*) conatus esset (*attempt*) a multitudine oppressus et sibi desperans, multis jam vulneribus acceptis, manipularibus (*comrades*) suis, qui illum secuti erant, 'Quoniam,' inquit, 'me una (*at the same time, together*) vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam (*provide for, consult for*), quos, cupiditate gloriae adductus, in periculum adduxi. Vos data facultate (*chance, opportunity*) vobis consulite.' Simul in medios hostes irrupit, duobusque interfectis, reliquos a porta paulum submovit. Conantibus auxiliari suis, 'Frustra,' inquit, 'meae vitae subvenire (*rescue, save*) conamini, quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt. Proinde (*therefore*) abite dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite (*betake*).' Ita pugnans post paulum concidit ac suis saluti fuit. (*Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, VII., 50.*)

4. (a) *Excidere, concidit*. What in each case is the simple verb here compounded? (b) *Quos, quem*. What are the antecedents of these relatives? (c) How often does the *ablative absolute* occur in this extract? (d) Give all the persons, singular and plural, of *inquit*.

5. *Translate*: Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire

Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli: genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyprum et victor ditione tenebat.
Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojanae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.
Quare agite o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.

Virgil, Aeneid, Bk. I., 619-30.

6. (a) Parse *expulsum, laude, tectis*. (b) Give the principal parts of *venire, petentem, tenebat, cognitus, ferebat, volebat, disco*. (c) Syntax of *auxilio, ditione, terra*.

7. Candidates are expected to take *only one* of these groups of questions:

(a) Give the gender of *pax, legio, manus, salus, pes*, and write the genitive singular and genitive plural. (b) Compare *ingens, similis, sacer, vetus*. Compare the adverbs made from *malus, bonus, felix*. (c) Write the future indicative and present subjunctive of *sum, eo, possum, careo, malo*. (d) What is the Latin for *five, fifth, five times*? (e) What case or cases follow *infero, poenitet, fruor, parco, in, ante, sub*?

(a) Decline *vir, vis, vulnus, animal*. (b) Write all the tenses of the infinitives of these verbs, both in the active and passive: *scribo, colo, fero*. (c) Give three important rules for the ablative without a preposition, illustrating by examples. (d) How is the *agent* expressed after a passive verb?

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(a) Write the genitive plural of *civis*, *urbs*, *mare*, *dux*. (b) The principal parts of *paro*, *pareo*, *pario*, *redeo*, *redito*, *surgō*. (c) Write all the participles, active and passive, of the second of these verbs and the last. (d) How does a gerund resemble a noun? How a verb? (e) Write short sentences illustrating the various ways of expressing *purpose* in Latin.

8. Translate into Latin any six of these sentences:

The enemy came with a large army to attack the camp of the Romans.

We learn to write by writing, to speak by speaking.

This happened one hundred years before the founding of the city.

The safety of the country is much dearer to you than life.

There were at that time many orators in Rome, but Cicero was the most eloquent of all.

Many states sent ambassadors to Rome to establish (*confirmo*) peace and friendship with the Roman people.

In the same year died Menanius Agrippa, a man through all his life beloved by the people and by the senate.

The consul will shortly return from Asia, whither he went last year.

Evander, a venerable man, who had come from the Pelopponnesus, was then governing those regions.

Marcus set out for Spain because he feared the citizens would kill him.

The boy was sent home by his father because he had lost all his books.

They all went to the shore to see the ships coming into the harbour.

GERMAN.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

I.

1. Translate into German:

(a) How long have you been studying German? About three years. It is a very interesting language, is it not?

(b) What time is it? A quarter past ten o'clock. Then I must not stay much longer, as I leave by the eleven-o'clock train.

(c) Good morning, Mrs. Brown. What do you wish to-day? I would like some coffee, two pounds of black tea and a few pounds of sugar.

(d) The month of June is generally the pleasantest of the whole year. The days are longest, and the nights are shortest then.

(e) He has been. If he had been. He might have been. If he could have been.

(f) He opened (*auf-machen*) the door. The door was opened. He has opened the door. If he could have opened the door.

2. Translate into German:

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OTTAWA, April 15th, 1910.

DEAR CHARLES,

Is it not really wonderful how many immigrants (*Einwanderer*) are coming to our country now from all parts of Europe, especially the British Isles, and also from the United States? The ships that carry our grain, apples, meat, cheese and other products over the Atlantic Ocean return laden with men, women and children who are seeking a new home in our western land. Every steamship line (*Linie*) seems to have as much as it can do, and the railways are naturally also very busy. You could scarcely have believed that the stream of immigration would become so large in the few years that have passed since you went over to Europe. The 19th century, perhaps, belonged to our southern neighbours; but, as has been said, the present century belongs to Canada.

Hoping to see you before the year is over,

Yours sincerely,

J.

3. Write a composition in German, of not more than twenty lines, on either of the following subjects:—

(a) The books you have read in German; or

(b) A description of the place where you were born.

II.

4. Translate into English:

(a) Wenn wir die Dinge betrachten, die uns täglich umgeben und für unseres Lebens Notdurft und Nahrung unentbehrlich sind, so werden wir finden, dass keineswegs alle innerhalb der Grenzfähle unseres deutschen Vaterlands gewachsen und hervorgebracht sind. Die Seife, mit der wir uns waschen, entstammt den Palmen Afrikas oder der Südsee, der Kaffee, Kakao und Tee kommt aus Brasilien, von den Sundainseln, aus China und neuerdings aus den deutschen Kolonien, der Reis ist chinesischer Herkunft oder wurde in Siam geerntet, das Petroleum unserer Lampen wurde aus Amerika über das Meer gebracht. Auch das Leder zu unsern Stiefeln, die Wolle in unserer Kleidung, das Holz in unseren Möbeln sind nur zum Teil deutscher Abstammung, und selbst das Brotgetreide, das Obst und andere Früchte sind vielfach jenseits des Ozeans gewachsen und auf Schiffen zu uns herübergeführt worden.

Allerdings würde vielleicht, wenn man alle nutzbaren Flächen in Deutschland, die Moore, Heiden und Kiefernwälder unter den Pflug brächte, der heimische Acker in der Lage sein, alle Bewohner des Vaterlandes mit Brot zu versorgen; aber Angebot und Nachfrage regeln den Markt kraftvoller als fromme Wünsche, und solange es, rein vom Standpunkt des Gewinns aus betrachtet, vorteilhafter ist, Getreide über die deutschen Grenzen hereinzubringen, so lange wird die Ernährung unseres Volkes weiter vom Seeverkehr abhängig bleiben.

(b) Eulenspiegel ging einst über Land, da kam ein Wandersmann, der ganz ermüdet war. 'Guter Freund!' sprach ihn dieser an, 'wie weit ist's noch bis zur Stadt?' 'Geh!'—antwortete Eulenspiegel.—Der Wanderer dachte: Dieser Mensch muss ein Narr sein; denn dass ich gehen müsse, um in die Stadt zu kommen, weiss ich ohnehin.—Er ging also und verdoppelte nach Kräften seine Schritte.—'Freund', rief ihm nun Eulenspiegel nach, 'wenn du so fortgehst, wie du jetzt angefangen hast, so kannst du die Stadt in zwei Stunden erreichen.'—'Aber', sagte der Wanderer, 'warum hast du mir dies nicht vorher gesagt?'—Eulenspiegel erwiderte:—'Ich wollte zuvor sehen, wie schnell du zu gehen im Stande wärest, denn früher konnte ich nicht bestimmen, welche Zeit du brauchtest, um nach der Stadt zu kommen.'

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(c)

HEIMKEHR.

AN die Heimat kam ich wieder,
 Es war die alte Heimat noch,
 Dieselbe Luft, dieselben Lieder,
 Und alles war ein andres doch.
 Die Welle rauschte wie vor Zeiten,
 Am Waldweg sprang wie sonst das Reh,
 Von fern erklang ein Abendläuten,
 Die Berge glänzten aus dem See.
 Doch vor dem Haus, wo uns vor Jahren
 Die Mutter stets empfing, dort seh
 Ich fremder Menschen, fremd Gebahren,
 Wie weh, wie weh mir da geschah!
 Mir war, rief' es aus den Wogen:
 Flieh, flieh, und ohne Wiederkehr!
 Die du geliebt, sind fortgezogen,
 Sie kehren nimmer, nimmermehr.

MODERN HISTORY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Indicate what you consider the most important features in the policy of Queen Elizabeth of England.
2. What causes led to the union of Great Britain and Ireland, and how was it brought about?
3. What were the chief political and religious aims of Louis XIV.?
4. Why were the States-General summoned in France in 1789, and with what result?
5. Show how Napoleon Bonaparte attained to the position of Emperor.
6. Indicate briefly the condition of the country and of the Indians when the French arrived in Canada.
7. Give an account of the most important events during the administration of Count Frontenac as Governor of Canada.
8. What were the causes of the Civil War in the United States?
9. Outline the chief features of the work in Canada of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.
10. Show how the Confederation of Canada was brought about.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. State very concisely a few of the most famous theories regarding the origin of government, with a brief criticism of each.
2. Define: State, Law, Revolution, Federal Government, Constitution, Oligarchy, Suffrage, Proportional Representation.
3. Write a short paper on the various methods of constructing the Upper House of a national legislature, illustrating your answer by reference to the actual structure of existing legislatures, and pointing out the weak and strong points of each system.

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4. What is meant by the Separation of Powers? Tell anything you know in regard to the history of political theory on this point. To what extent is the principle applied in the Federal Government of the United States?

5. Explain very clearly the principles on which Cabinet Government operates and the relations which it establishes between the legislature and the executive.

6. Indicate the various gradations into which the governments of the British colonies and dependencies may be classified. What other colonies will fall within the same group as the Dominion of Canada?

7. Explain the constitutional position occupied by—

(a) the President of the United States;

(b) the President of France;

(c) the German Emperor.

8. Indicate the division of legislative power between the Dominion and the Provinces of Canada.

9. Tell what you can of the chief political theories associated with the names of any *four* of the following writers:—Jean Jacques Rousseau, Herbert Spencer, John Austin, Edmund Burke, Machiavelli, John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Sir Henry Maine.

ECONOMICS.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. What are the advantages of (a) large scale production, (b) international trade?

2. In the trade of the United Kingdom, of the United States, Canada, is the balance of trade in each case 'favourable' or 'unfavourable'? Explain why in each case, and comment on the propriety of the terms 'favourable' and 'unfavourable.'

3. (a) What is a revenue tariff? a protective tariff? What do we mean by our preferential tariff and our intermediate tariff? (b) What caused our surtax upon German goods? What conditions led to the recent difficulty in our tariff relations with the United States?

4. State and appreciate Malthus' law of population.

5. State and appreciate the reasons that have been given in the press to explain the increased cost of living, especially the high prices in foodstuffs.

6. How does the Canadian Banking System attain (a) elasticity in its note circulation and (b) security to its note-holders? Compare with United States methods.

7. What are the functions of money? Why has gold been accepted by practically all the nations of the world as a money standard?

8. What, in brief, are the main arguments for and against public ownership of public utilities?

9. Explain what is meant by (a) partnership, (b) joint-stock company, (c) a trust? What are the advantages of each as a form of business organization? What charges have been brought against the trust?

10. What are the evils of child labour? Mention the chief forms of legislation regarding woman and child labour in England, United States and Canada.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: two from each group.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What are, politically, the most important provinces of British North America? Why?
(b) Of what divisions does Central America consist?
(c) What are the divisions of South America?
(d) Which is the most important country of South America?
2. (a) Locate the following cities (naming the State or the province for places in North America):—Montreal, Philadelphia, Charlottetown, Saskatoon, Guelph, Three Rivers, Toronto, Mobile, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Duluth, Bogota, Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Rio Janeiro, Sheffield, Southampton, Leicester, Glasgow, Queenstown, Lyons, Moscow, Breslau, Rouen, Marseilles, Lisbon, Brussels, Madrid, Cork, Vienna, Liege.
(b) Name eight in order of importance.
3. (a) Locate the following rivers:—Fraser, Ottawa, Red River, Churchill, St. Maurice, Miramichi, Potomac, Mississippi, Missouri, Hudson, Saguenay, Rio Grande, Amazon, La Plata, Volga, Seine, Thames, Rhine, Rhone, Tiber, Danube, Euphrates and the St. Lawrence.
(b) Name five of the above in order of magnitude.
4. (a) Locate the following mountains:—The Cascades, the Rockies, Sierra Nevada, Alleghany, Andes, Pyrenees, Atlas, Apennines, Alps, Himalayas.
(b) Give the approximate altitude of the three highest.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What is the peculiarity in the distribution of volcanoes?
(b) What relations are there between earthquakes and atmospheric conditions?
2. (a) Define:—river basin, water-shed, deltas, estuaries, canyons.
(b) Explain the formation of valleys, plateaus, lakes and oceanic islands
3. (a) Describe waves.
(b) What causes the advance of waves?
(c) Describe tides, flood-tides, ebb-tides.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (a) What are the five greatest powers of Europe?
(b) Compare them from a commercial point of view.
(c) Give the reasons of supremacy.
2. What does Canada import from Europe, and what does it export to Europe? Explain why Canada imports more than it exports.
3. (a) How does Ontario compare with Quebec as to inland commerce?
(b) Which of the two provinces offers the greater facilities of transportation? Explain your answer.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Sketch the differences between deductive and inductive Logic, and discuss the assumptions of induction.

2. Discuss the statement that the syllogism is a *petitio principii* and that the inductive methods assume what they are supposed to prove.

3. What are the qualities of sensations? Explain the statement that all our senses are modifications of touch

4. What is memory? And why do we trust memory? And what are the conditions of a good memory?

5. Sketch the secondary laws of suggestion or association and the so-called law of inseparable association.

6. Discuss the statement that the one universal motive of action is pleasure, and that wherever any other motive operates, it is because of the laws of association.

7. Give an account of either Plato's theory of ideas or Aristotle's doctrine of the soul.

8. Sketch the theories of Hume concerning the origin and validity of human knowledge.

9. What is the import of each of the following words:—*substance, causality, freedom, and personality?*

10. What is the meaning of the teleological argument for the existence of God, and how is that argument affected by the theory of Evolution?

11. Kant asked where a place can be found for 'God, Freedom, and Immortality,' consistently with the universal reign of law in the natural world. How did he answer the question?

12. Sketch the main principles of any of the following schools of thought:—Agnosticism, Idealism, and Pragmatism.

TYPEWRITING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 167.)

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 170.)

SHORTHAND—One Hundred Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 171.)

BOOKKEEPING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (See page 171.)

XXIII.—PAPERS SET AT PRELIMINARY AND QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OUTSIDE DIVISION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1910.

Preliminary Examination.

WRITING.

Same paper as for Lower Grades, Inside Service. (*See* page 162.)

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Lower Grades, Inside Service. (*See* page 162.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Lower Grades, Inside Service. (*See* page 163.)

Qualifying Examination.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 164.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 165.)

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 167.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 169.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 169.)

HISTORY.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 170.)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Values.

‘Certain it is that he was a great favourite among all the good wives of the village, who, as usual with the amiable sex, took his part in all family squabbles, and never failed, whenever they talked those matters over in their evening gossipings, to lay all the blame on Dame Van Winkle.’

17 1. Write out in full all the clauses in this sentence; tell the kind of each and the relation of each subordinate clause.

21 2. Parse (*a*) *certain*, *in their evening gossipings*, and *to lay*, in the sentence quoted above, and (*b*) the italicized words in the following sentences:—

(i) An *aristocrat* by birth, he became the *leader* of the Liberals.

(ii) Disraeli *will be remembered* by this achievement.

(iii) The spirit *in which* this must be taken is clearly indicated.

15 3. Point out and correct the errors in the following sentences, giving reasons for the changes you make:—(*a*) Let me say that if any one thinks it an easy task to act as manager of a baseball team, they will change their mind as soon as they try it. (*b*) Thus a fair knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and geometry were obtained by him. (*c*) I wanted to have taken all the high school courses in science and to have done the laboratory work as well. (*d*) Elder Jones has done more than any member of his church for the extension of its work. (*e*) To the west extends a range of hills covered with homesteads, and which present scenes of ever-changing beauty.

12 4. Give the plural of *mother-in-law*, *spoonful*, *phenomenon* and *terminus*. Give the positive degree of *first*, *next*, and *last*. Give the past tense and perfect participle of *lead*, *read*, *ride*, *rise* and *drink*.

12 5. Name four kinds of adjectives that do not admit of comparison, and give an example of each kind.

12 6. Explain clearly the difference between active voice and passive voice. Show by two examples that active voice may be changed to passive and passive to active.

12 7. Of the two words in brackets in each of the following sentences, select the correct one, and give reason for your opinion:—

(*a*) He selected the man [who, whom] he thought was best fitted for the position.

(*b*) '[Shall, Will] I fold this paper before handing it in?

(*c*) I came at last to a large tree [lying, laying] across the road.

(*d*) Suddenly the reel begun to hum as though it [was, were] run by machinery.

XXIV.—PAPERS SET AT PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OUTSIDE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, MAY, 1910.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See page 164.*)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See page 169.*)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See page 165.*)

DUTIES OF OFFICE—CHIEF CLERK OR SURVEYOR.

1. State what proportion of the cost of production must be produced in the country of origin, in respect of articles entitled to entry in Canada under the British Preferential Tariff.

2. What percentage of the duty on imported materials is allowed as drawback on articles manufactured from such materials and exported?

3. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an ad valorem duty to be valued for duty purposes?

4. State the countries, if any, to which the Customs Surtax is now applied in Canada.

5. Within what time after importation are goods required to be entered at the Customs House after being conveyed to a Customs Warehouse, and how may they be then dealt with in default of entry?

6. Are duties payable on the quantity and value of goods in the Warehouse as originally warehoused, or as found at the time of ex-warehousing?

7. Whenever any difference arises as to the rate of duty payable on particular goods, state how such rate of duty may be declared or decided.

8. At 15 per cent ad valorem, what is the amount of duty upon a shipment of Crockery valued at £125 6s. 8d. sterling?

9. What is the duty on a consignment of Watches valued at £1,528 8s. 6d. sterling at 20 per cent ad valorem?

10. At 62½ cents per hundred pounds specific duty what is the amount of duty upon a consignment of Glucose Syrup weighing 25,875 lbs.?

XXV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
CLERKSHIPS IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. MAY, 1910.

ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMS AND ALGEBRA.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

1. The numerator of a certain fraction is a fifth as much again as the denominator and the sum of the numerator and denominator is 352. Find the fraction.
2. Interest at 8% per annum, payable quarterly, is equal to what rate per cent when paid annually?
3. A vessel has three taps, A, B and C. By A it is emptied in 5 hours, by B in 7 hours, while C takes two-thirds as long as A and B together. In what time can the vessel be emptied by the three taps together?
4. Find by logarithms the value of $(93.285)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (0.85)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \times (0.0035)^{\frac{1}{2}} \div (107.34)^{\frac{5}{8}}$.
5. Divide 40 into two such parts that the sum of their squares shall be 818.
6. Give first five and last five terms of expansion $(x+a)^n$ where n is a positive integer.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

(1ST PAPER.)

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. In any triangle prove $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C = c^2$.
2. If a straight line is divided equally and also unequally, the sum of the squares on the two unequal parts is twice the sum of the squares on half the line and on the line between the points of section.
3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
4. The straight line drawn through the middle point of a side of a triangle parallel to the base, bisects the remaining side.
5. The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent.
6. In any triangle, the sum of the squares on two sides is equal to twice the square on half the third side together with twice the square on the median which bisects the third side.
7. Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of the intersection of the medians.

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PLANE GEOMETRY.

(2ND PAPER.)

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

1. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
2. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.
3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the two rectangles contained by its opposite sides.
5. The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distances from two given points is constant, is a circle.
6. Find the locus of points from which the tangents drawn to two given circles are equal.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Tuesday, May 10th, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. Show that $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.
2. Given $a = 35.3$, $b = 54.7$, $A = 33^\circ 25'$.
Solve the triangle.
3. Given $b = 17.34$, $c = 29.85$, $A = 125^\circ 43'$.
Find a .
4. Given $A = 25^\circ 33'$, $B = 117^\circ 08'$, $a = 125.33$.
Find c .
5. Given $a = 32.54$, $b = 38.91$, $c = 43.82$.
Find the angles.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solutions of triangles.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, May 10th, from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Write out correctly the following:—

From these definitions it appears that the central problem in geology is the rocks, and of the agencies which have produced that development.

From these definitions it appears that the central problem in geology is the deciphering of the earth's history, and that the historical standpoint is the dominant one. Geology deals with the earth as a kosmical unit and is a great synthesis of all those sciences which throw light upon the structure of the globe, and which may be used in interpreting its records. Astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, physical geography, zoology, and botany are all drawn upon for this purpose. The goal of our inquiry is the history of the earth as a whole, and not of a single continent merely. We should endeavor to gain a true insight into those great processes of development which control the whole visible universe, and which exhibit it in the most impressive way the great principles of order and of uniformly acting laws.

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In the works of certain classical and medieval writers we find some descriptions of geological phenomena, and sound inferences were sometimes drawn from the facts. But no attempt was made to gather an extensive series of observations or to construct a harmonious system of facts and inferences, and no one imagined that a connected history of the earth was within the bounds of human attainment. Before it could be written, it was necessary that the other physical and natural sciences should have reached a considerable degree of perfection. It was only in the latter part of the eighteenth century that these other branches of knowledge had so far been perfected that they could offer to the geologist a firm foundation upon which to build the structure of his own science. The early workers hardly attempted more than to ascertain the materials of which the earth is composed, and the way in which those materials are put together. ;

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Deduce $\cot a \sin b = \cos b \cos C + \cot A \sin C$.

2. Deduce $\sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B) \tan \frac{1}{2}c$
 $\sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \tan \frac{1}{2}(a - b)$

3. In a spherical Δ ; Given $b = 99^\circ 41'$, $c = 100^\circ 50'$, $A = 65^\circ 33'$. Find side a .

4. In a spherical Δ ; Given $a = 124^\circ 10'$, $b = 89^\circ 00' 15''$, $c = 108^\circ 40'$. Find angle A .

5. In a spherical Δ ; Given $a = 119^\circ 21'$, $b = 50^\circ 26'$, $A = 108^\circ 35' 30''$. Find angle B .

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

MENSURATION.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. The sides of a triangular field are 3.54, 12.62 and 11.38 chains (66 feet). Find the area in acres.

2. What would be the diameter of the circle to contain the above area?

3. The perimeter of a field which has the form of a triangle similar to that in question (1) is 41.31 chains.

What is its area?

4. On a certain map it is found that an area of 16,000 acres is represented by an area of 6.25 square inches.

Determine the scale of the map in miles to the inch.

5. How many yards of canvas are required for a bell (conical) tent 12 feet high, 10 feet in diameter, and having a 3 foot wall?

6. The area of a field determined by chain (66 feet) is afterwards found to be greater than it should be by one-fortieth part. What was the true length of the chain with which the first measurement was made?

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**XXVI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE
POSITION OF DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND
FISHERIES, MAY, 1910.**

MATHEMATICS, MENSURATION AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Give a general definition of a logarithm.
2. Give several examples of the application of logarithms to mathematical processes showing the connection with the theory of indices.

MENSURATION.

3. Give several methods of finding the area of an irregular plane figure. As many as possible.

TRIGONOMETRY.

4. Show by means of a figure the relations between the trigonometrical functions of two angles and their sum, the latter being less than 90° .
5. Explain clearly the ambiguous case met with in the solution of triangles.
6. What precautions are necessary in taking out the sine of a very small angle?
7. Solve: $BC = 75$.
 $B = 53^\circ 10'$. $C = 69^\circ 16'$.
8. Solve: $AB = 93.2$. $AC = 127.8$.
 $A = 74^\circ 21'$.

Solutions to be in neat, concise form suitable for checking and using the fewest processes possible.

STATICS, GRAPHIC STATICS, AND MECHANICS.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

STATICS AND GRAPHIC STATICS.

1. Give the conditions that must be fulfilled in order that a structure may be in equilibrium.
2. Show by means of a diagram the meaning of the statement that the moment of a force about any point is equal to the intercept with respect to that point multiplied by the pole distance.
3. What is a moment?
What is a couple?
4. How would you find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions?
5. Give in your own words the practical meaning of the theory of virtual velocities.
6. Find graphically the centre of gravity of a plane figure composed of 3 irregular triangles in juxtaposition.

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MECHANICS.

7. State the 3 laws of motion.
8. Show by examples what you understand to be the meaning of the third law.
9. What is friction? On what does the friction between two surfaces depend? What is meant by angle of friction?

SURVEYING.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Assume an irregular four sided area. Show the steps to be taken in making a chain survey of the same.
2. How would you prolong a transit line beyond a building which obstructs the line of sight?
3. Before proceeding to use a transit in the field what tests would you make as to its adjustment?
Assuming any one of these tests as showing a defect, what steps would you take to remedy the same?
4. Before proceeding to use a sextant in the field what tests would you make as to its adjustment?
Assuming any one of these tests as showing a defect, what steps would you take to remedy the same?
5. In locating a position by sextant using 3 points, what conditions would you endeavour to obtain as regards the points? Under what conditions would the observation leave the position indeterminate?
6. In taking a round of angles from a station would you have any preference in selecting a zero?

DESIGN AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

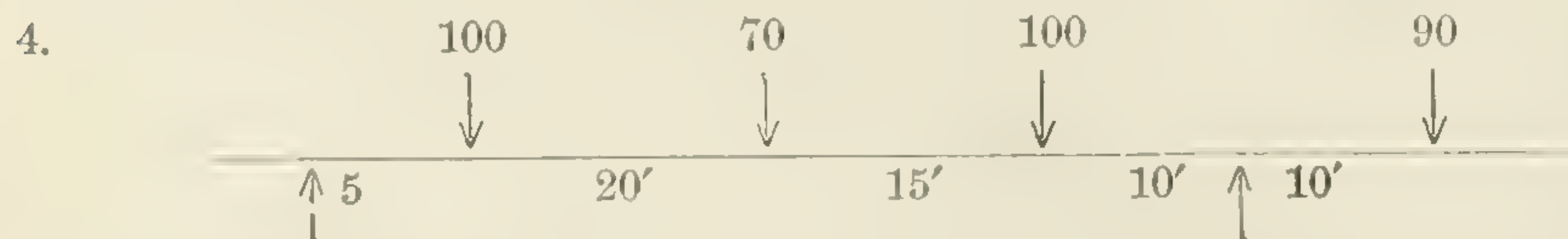
Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

DESIGN.

1. What are the essential elements of a building from a structural point of view?
2. Name as completely as possible the points that should be considered in designing a small dwelling in an isolated locality.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

3. Define: Bending moment, Moment of inertia, Moment of resistance.



A beam is loaded as above. Neglecting the weight of the beam

Find the point of max. B.M.

" " min. B.M.

" " min. shear.

5. Show any recognized method of reinforcing a simple concrete beam.
6. Show any recognized method of reinforcing a continuous concrete beam.
7. State the purposes for which the steel members are inserted.
8. What are the practical considerations governing the percentage of steel used?

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APPLIED MECHANICS AND PRACTICE.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 to 12 noon.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

1. Give two methods of transmitting motion from one shaft to another, both being in the same plane but at right angles to each other.
2. What is a cam? Under what conditions would a cam be used?

PRACTICE.

3. A crib 40' x 20' and 10' high is to be built of square timber in 3' of water. The site is 100 yds. from shore in a slight current.

What would be an economical gang of men for this work? How would they be divided? and what tools and equipment should be provided? Ballast procurable on shore.

4. In locating a dam on a small stream to develop about 50 H.P., what points should be specially looked into?

5. Draw a free hand sketch showing an eave with gutter and connection to down pipe. Give figured dimensions.

6. What special precautions should be taken in preparing moulds for re-inforced concrete columns and beams?

7. In erecting a structure of re-inforced concrete exposed to severe storms, what steps should be taken to have weather tight walls?

DRAFTING.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. A rectangle is to be drawn with great accuracy close to the edges of a sheet of paper. How would you proceed?

2. A triangle of which all the sides and angles are known is to be plotted with great accuracy. How would you proceed?

3. How could you represent a plane on a sheet of paper, the plane having no definite limits?

4. Draw the plan and elevation of a regular octahedron resting flat on one of its faces.

5. Draw to scale a fished joint in heavy timber, with every dimension and note that would be needed by the man in charge of the work.

6. Make an isometrical drawing of a triangular pyramid.

XXVII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS AS DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY, 1910.

MENSURATION.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Make drawings of the following figures and give rules for finding the area of each: triangle, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, pentagon.
2. How many acres of land are contained in a triangle having sides of 20, 30 and 40 chains?
3. A cylindrical vessel one foot high and 5 inches in diameter contains 5 inches of water. A metallic sphere 4.5 inches in diameter is placed in the vessel. To what height in the vessel will the water rise?
4. A border of trees 22 feet wide is planted around the inside of the outer edge of a square ten-acre field. Find the area of the remainder of the field.
5. A right cone whose height is three times its diameter contains 81 cubic inches. Find the area of its curved surface.
6. Find the circumference in feet of a circle whose area is $1\frac{7}{8}$ acres.
7. What is the area in acres of a triangle where $a = 14.68$ chains, $b = 17.32$ chains and $C = 57^\circ 42'$?

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(To be Dictated by the Examiner.)

Differences of temperament between nations are commonly to be noticed; for instance, in comparing the shy and grave Malays with the boisterous Africans. It is an interesting but difficult problem how far such differences are due to inherited race-character, and how far to such social influences as education and custom, and to the conditions of life being cheerful or depressing. Nor has it yet been determined how far emotions are differently expressed by different races, so that it is worth while to notice particularly if their smiling, laughing, frowning, weeping, blushing, etc., differ perceptibly from ours. The acuteness of the senses of sight, hearing and smell, among wild peoples is often remarkable, but this subject is one on which many accounts have been given which require sifting. The skill of savages in path-finding and tracking depends in great measure on this being one of their most necessary arts of life to which they are trained from childhood, as, in an inferior degree, gipsies are with us. The native hunter or guide's methods of following the track of an animal, or finding his own way home by slight signs, such as bent twigs, and keeping general direction through the forest by the sky and the sheltered sides of the trees, are very interesting, though when learnt they lose much of their marvellous appearance. The testing of the mental powers of various races is an interesting research, for which good opportunities now and then occur. It is established that some races are inferior to others in volume and complexity of brain, Australians and Africans being in this respect

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below Europeans, and the question is to determine what differences of mind may correspond. Setting aside the contemptuous notions of uneducated Europeans as to the minds of 'black-fellows' or 'niggers', what is required is, to compare the capacity of two races under similar circumstances. This is made difficult by the fact of different training.

MAP-DRAWING.

Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The candidate is to draw either a part or the whole of the map represented by the sketch herewith.

The names in the part selected must all be written.

The candidate is to select the colour scheme which he considers appropriate.

Neither the sketch nor the drawing is to be taken out of the examination room by the candidate.

XXVIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY, 1910.

ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMS AND ALGEBRA.

Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. The assessed value of a town is \$7,286,400. The total taxes to be raised are \$122,250, of which the school tax exceeds the combined municipal and special tax by 20 per cent, the municipal tax exceeding the special tax by 40 per cent. What is the rate of taxation for the special tax?

2. Find the value of $(1.30\ddot{7} \times .5\ddot{6}\ddot{0} \times .3\ddot{4}) \div (.9\dot{1} \times .0\dot{9} \times 4.1\ddot{2})$. Give the result in a vulgar fraction reduced to its lowest terms.

3. What power of .01837 is 1.08?

Find the value of $(.0004372)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ and of $(2.063)^{-5}$.

4. Find the numerical value of $\tan A + \cot B \operatorname{cosec} C$ when
 $A = 92^\circ 17' 10''$, $B = 111^\circ 15' 20''$, $C = 18^\circ 40' 30''$.

5. Solve

$$(a) \frac{5}{2}x(x+1) - \frac{1}{7}(2x^2 + x - 1) = \frac{4}{25}(x+1).$$

$$(b) x^2 + y^2 = 65.$$

$$xy = 28.$$

6. Gold is $19\frac{1}{4}$ times as heavy as water and silver $10\frac{1}{2}$ times. A mixed mass of gold and silver weighs 4,160 ozs. and displaces 250 oz. of water. Find the proportion of gold and silver in the mass.

7. Insert four arithmetical means between 1 and -1 .

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PLANE GEOMETRY.

(1ST PAPER.)

Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. From one extremity of the base of an isosceles triangle a perpendicular is drawn to the opposite side of the triangle. Show that the angle made by this line with the base is half the vertical angle of the triangle.
2. Given the area and hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. Construct it.
3. To divide a given straight line in medial section.
4. Prove that the square on any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the base, is less than the square on a side of the triangle by the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.
5. In a circle the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.
6. To describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.
7. To describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

MENSURATION.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. The diameter of a circle is 760 feet. Find the length of an arc of this circle which contains $27^{\circ} 18'$.
2. In a flume 30 feet deep and 250 yards wide the water flows at the rate of four miles an hour. How many tons of water does it discharge in an hour?
3. Deduce the following formulæ for the area of a triangle:—

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A.$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} b^2 \frac{\sin A \sin C}{\sin B}.$$
4. Find the area in acres of a triangle where $a = 29.36$ ch., $b = 34.64$ ch. and $C = 59^{\circ} 21'$.
5. An equiangular triangular plot of ground was laid out to contain six acres. It was afterwards found that the hundred-foot tape which was used was three inches too long. What was the true area of the plot of ground?
6. From a solid metallic cone 12 inches in diameter at the base and 15 inches high, a hollow sphere is made. The thickness of metal in the sphere is one-eighth of an inch; what is its outside diameter?
7. The scale of a recent map of Ontario is given as $\frac{1}{250,000}$. Express this in chains to an inch.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(To be Dictated by the Examiner.)

Differences of temperament between nations are commonly to be noticed; for instance, in comparing the shy and grave Malays with the boisterous Africans. It is an interesting but difficult problem how far such differences are due to inherited race-

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character, and how far to such social influences as education and customs, and to the conditions of life being cheerful or depressing. Nor has it yet been determined how far emotions are differently expressed by different races, so that it is worth while to notice particularly if their smiling, laughing, frowning, weeping, blushing, etc., differ perceptibly from ours. The acuteness of the senses of sight, hearing and smell, among wild peoples is often remarkable, but this subject is one on which many accounts have been given which require sifting. The skill of savages in path-finding and tracking depends in great measure on this being one of their most necessary arts of life to which they are trained from childhood, as, in an inferior degree, gipsies are with us. The native hunter or guide's methods of following the track of an animal, or finding his own way home by slight signs, such as bent twigs, and keeping general direction through the forest by the sky and the sheltered sides of the trees, are very interesting, though when learnt they lose much of their marvellous appearance. The testing of the mental powers of various races is an interesting research, for which good opportunities now and then occur. It is established that some races are inferior to others in volume and complexity of brains, Australians and Africans being in this respect below Europeans, and the question is to determine what differences of mind may correspond. Setting aside the contemptuous notions of uneducated Europeans as to the minds of 'black-fellows' or 'niggers', what is required is, to compare the capacity of two races under similar circumstances. This is made difficult by the fact of different training.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

(2ND PAPER.)

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1. Construct a triangle of given perimeter, having its angles equal to those of a given triangle.
2. Prove geometrically $(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$.
3. Find the locus of the centre of a circle whose circumference passes through two given points.
4. If a straight line cut two sides of a triangle proportionately, it is parallel to the third side.
5. If two triangles be equiangular to one another, they are similar.
6. In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.
7. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Thursday, July 7th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

$$1. \text{ Show that } \sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} ;$$

$$\cos A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} ;$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\cos A + 1}{2} .$$

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2. Prove $\tan \frac{1}{2} (B - C) = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cot \frac{1}{2} A$.
3. The sides of a triangle are 17, 19 and 34. What are the angles?
4. Given $a = 93.6$, $b = 35.2$, $C = 110^\circ 32'$. Find c .
5. Given $A = 50^\circ 44'$; $B = 60^\circ 02'$; $a = 618.67$. Find c .
6. Given $a = 26$; $b = 24$; $c = 10$. Find C .
7. A pole 20 feet high subtends an angle of $12^\circ 30'$ at a point that is 6 feet higher than the foot of the pole; find the horizontal distance from the point to the pole.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Thursday, July 7th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

1. Prove $\sin^2 \frac{a}{2} = - \frac{\cos S \cos (S - A)}{\sin B \sin C}$.
2. Prove that in a spherical triangle the sines of the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.
3. What is a quadrantal spherical triangle? Give a method of solving such a triangle.
4. Given $A = 135^\circ 05' 29''$, $C = 50^\circ 30' 08''$, $b = 69^\circ 34' 56''$; find a and B .
5. Given $A = 120^\circ$, $B = 130^\circ$, $C = 80^\circ$; find c .
6. Given $A = 60^\circ$, $B = 75^\circ$, and $c = 22^\circ$; find C .

XXIX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR AND MINES, JULY, 1910.

WRITING.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Value—100.

READY FOR THE HARVEST.

Now that the objected-to auditing clause in the Publicity Department agreement is killed, and all the money is in hand, it would seem that the last obstacle to the immediate organization of the department on a permanent basis was removed.

Hardly a week passes without the announcement being made that some large American company has decided to establish a branch factory in Canada. Ottawa has, in combination, the conditions which these firms require, namely, cheap power, good shipping facilities, central geographical location and the workmen both skilled and cheap. The claims of Ottawa, placed before the management of these coming industries, should do much to secure several of them for the city.

Thus, the field is white, ready for the industrial harvest. It is up to the Publicity Department.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPELLING.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL.

When the kontrakt for the contruxion of the westerne halfe of the National Transcontinental Ralway and the operashun of the whol of it was maid with the Grande Trunck Ralway Companie in 1903, it was asumed that the work of exploring the root, locoating the line, and konstrukting the road, could be compleated by 1908. The knolege obtaned durin the year folowing the konklusion of the agrement of 1903 maid it evedent, however, that the five year intervail was to shorte, and it was extendid to 1911. Even that seamed breaf to those who new the dificultys to be overcum, and the delais to which such a grate undertakeing is almost inevitebly subjecked.

DICTATION.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, thirty minutes.

Value—50.

TECUMSEH.

The finding of what are alleged to be the remains of Tecumseh in a neglected grave revives the memory of the must faithful and valiant ally England ever had. He was chief of an Indian tribe, originally of Virginian stock, which, owing to the aggression of American colonists, had been driven back from the sea-coast until they found themselves in the territory of Michigan, under British protection. From his youth up, Tecumseh showed remarkably qualities. Devoid of education, in the European sense of the term, he had learned to control himself. He despised plunder and abjured the use of fire-water. His conduct on the battlefield was only exceeded by his eloquence in council. This combination of the head and hand won the hearts of the tribe and of their savage allies, and his influence extended over the warriors of many other Indian nations. With the skill of a statesman, he appeased all dissensions, reconciled all interests and united all minds in one common alliance against the Americans, or Long Knives, as the Indians called them.

ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

N.B.—Give the work of each question in full.

Values.

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 4 | 1. Write in figures, one million, one hundred thousand, seven hundred and one. |
| 8 | 2. Express in letters, 37567089 and 270526391. |

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

- 12 3. Add 297563, 875296, 397567, 26975, 789573, 6876358, 9378567, 763879, 689537, 865729, 6754856, 285439, 8320765.
- 12 4. Subtract 3754396275 from 4532684072.
- 12 5. Multiply 7856302785 by 708.
- 12 6. Divide 42507639485 by 879.
- 20 7. How many days will it take 30 men to do a piece of work, which 20 men can do in 45 days?
- 20 8. A is 20 years of age; B's age is equal to A's and half of C's; and C's is equal to A's and B's together. What are the ages of B and C?

XXX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TWO POSITIONS OF ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE, AUGUST, 1910.

BOOKKEEPING (THEORETICAL).

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. State whether a bill is or is not invalid:
 - (a) If it is not dated.
 - (b) If it does not specify value given.
 - (c) If it does not state the place where it is payable.
 - (d) If it is dated on Sunday or other non-juridical day.
2. What (if any) days of grace are allowed:
 - (a) On bills payable on demand.
 - (b) On bills payable at sight.
 - (c) On bills payable after a specified time.
3. Should bills under discount appear on the balance sheet of a business; if so, how and why? If not, why not?
4. Explain the use and method of treatment of the following accounts:—
Incorporation, Reserve for Bad Debts, Depreciation of Plant, Dividend, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable, Good-will, Collateral, Reserve.
5. Describe a convenient method of entering cash discounts on accounts receivable and bills receivable. Distinguish between cash discounts and trade discounts.
6. How should inventories be treated in closing the ledger at the end of a fiscal year? Is the common practice of adding the inventory of goods on hand to the credit side of the merchandise account theoretically correct? Explain fully and concisely.
7. On what basis should the following Assets be valued to ascertain the profit or loss at a fixed period:—
Raw Material, Furniture and Fixtures, Product in Process of Manufacture, Stock Investments, Manufactured Product?
8. Describe the old method of keeping the Merchandise Account. Explain the modern method, and point out its advantages.
9. Rule up an Accounts Payable Register with a ten-column distribution, filling in the headings, figures and references necessary for a complete voucher record.

BOOKKEEPING (PRACTICAL).

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1. A firm manufacturing but one grade of cloaks, insured against burglary, claims to have been robbed on the night of June 15th.

The proof of the loss filed by the assured contained two items, viz.:—600 cloaks, \$12,000, and silk, 1,000 yards, \$1,500.

An inventory of stock on hand, consisting of cloaks, cloth and silk, had been taken on January 1st, amounting to \$118,500, the details of which have been lost or destroyed.

An analysis of the firm's books produced the following information:—

Purchases of cloth, 37,500 yds. @ \$1.00.	
“ silk, 10,000 “ 2.00.	
6,000 cloaks were manufactured, consuming	
cloth, 40,000 yds. @ \$1.00.	
and silk, 10,000 “ 2.00.	
9,000 cloaks were sold between January 1st and June 15th.	
Cost of sales per cloak, for material.. . . .	\$10 00
“ “ “ labour and sundries.. . . .	7 00
Total.. . . .	\$17 00
Inventory, June 16th: 2,500 cloaks @	\$17 00
12,500 yds. cloth @.. . . .	1 00
5,000 yds. silk @.. . . .	2 00

Prepare a report proving or disproving the claim.

2. Hart and Ross start a partnership business on January 1st, 1907. Upon closing the books, December 31st, 1907, an examination of the accounts revealed the following:

January 1st, 1907, Hart invested.. . . .	\$9,000
May 1st, “ “ “	2,400
June 1st, “ “ withdrew.. . . .	1,800
Sept. 1st, “ “ “	2,000
October 1st, “ “ invested.. . . .	800
January 1st, “ Ross “	3,000
March 1st, “ “ withdrew.. . . .	1,600
May 1st, “ “ “	1,200
June 1st, “ “ invested.. . . .	1,500
October 1st, “ “ “	3,000

Merchandise account: Dr., \$32,000: Cr., \$27,000.

Stock on hand per inventory, \$10,500. Cash on hand, \$4,900. Bills Receivable, \$12,400. G. Gray owes \$250. F. Drain owes \$700. W. Clark owes \$650. F. Ham owes \$850. The firm owes on notes \$1,890. They also owe A. Read \$240. They owe C. Smith \$500, and A. Crain \$100.

The Profit and Loss account before closing shows on the debit side, \$866, and on the credit side, \$1,520.

Expense account debit, \$2,520. Commission account credit, \$2,760. Interest debit, \$480. Credit, \$950.

The loss or gain is to be divided in proportion to each partner's capital, and in proportion to the time it was invested.

Prepare a statement consisting of the Merchandise account closed, each partner's account closed, Profit and Loss account and a Balance Sheet.

3. Rule up a cash-book, providing special columns for accounts having a large

number of items which it is not necessary to post to the ledger more often than once a month. Write up the following items and balance the cash-book, making a reconciliation account, showing bank balance and cheques outstanding:—

Received from Johnson investment.. . . .	\$5,000 00
“ “ Brown on a/c.. . . .	745 00
“ “ Roberts on a/c.. . . .	232 00
“ “ Jones in full.. . . .	24 50
“ “ Cash sales.. . . .	50 00
“ “ “ 50 items equal.. . . .	833 00
Received from Bills Receivable, paid.. . . .	45 00
“ “ “ 35 notes paid equal...	946 00
“ “ Mason on a/c.. . . .	300 00
“ “ Branch Store on a/c.. . . .	30 00
“ “ “ 25 daily returns... . .	1,249 00
Discount allowed Brown on a/c.. . . .	16 00
“ “ Roberts on a/c.. . . .	4 80
“ “ Jones.. . . .	0 50
“ “ Mason.. . . .	6 00
Deposited in Bank of Montreal.. . . .	5,000 00
“ “ “	1,001 50
“ “ “	883 00
“ “ “	991 00
“ “ “	330 00
“ “ “	1,249 00
Paid by cheque Robertson & Co.. . . .	426 00
“ “ Thompson & Co.. . . .	750 00
“ “ Salaries and Wages, 5 items.. . . .	834 00
“ “ Merchandise, 46 items.. . . .	1,455 00
“ “ General Expense, 32 items.. . . .	273 00
“ “ Bills Payable, 75 items.. . . .	3,833 00
Discount earned from Robertson & Co.. . . .	22 50
“ “ Thompson & Co.. . . .	37 50
Cheques issued and not presented.. . . .	350 00

4. Draw up a plan for keeping a stock-book of general stationery by means of which you can at all times tell what quantity of stock of any special class you have on hand. Fill in the names of articles and quantities to such an extent as to show clearly how the system works out.

5. Explain a system by means of which you may keep a record of your liabilities on regular accounts payable without keeping a ledger account with each creditor. Illustrate by means of forms and record-book.

6. The balance sheet of a joint stock company, January 1st, 1909, was as follows:

Real Estate...	\$ 30,000	Creditors' open a/c... . .	\$ 16,000
Plant and Machinery.. . . .	45,000	Bills Payable...	30,000
Horses and Wagons.. . . .	5,000	Profit and Loss a/c... . .	30,500
Patents and Good-will.. . . .	20,500	Capital Stock...	100,000
Inventory of stock.. . . .	39,000		
Accounts Receivable.. . . .	25,000		
Cash on hand and in bank.. . . .	12,000		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$176,500		\$176,500
	<hr/>		<hr/>

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On January 1st, 1910, the balance sheet was:			
Real Estate.. . . .	\$ 32,000	Creditors.. . . .	\$ 17,000
Plant and Machinery.. .	\$45,000	Mortgage.. . . .	15,000
Less depreciation.. . .	4,500	Bills Payable.. . . .	10,000
	40,500	Profit and Loss—	
Horses and Wagons... .	\$ 5,000	Last year. . . .	\$30,500
Less depreciation.. . .	500	Profit this year.. .	24,150
	4,500		54,650
Patents and Good-will.. .	20,500	Capital Stock... . .	100,000
Inventory of stock.. . .	55,000		
Accounts Receivable... .	23,000		
Investment.. . . .	10,000		
Cash on hand and in bank... .	11,150		
	\$196,650		\$196,650

From the foregoing it will be seen that for the year a net profit of \$24,150 has been earned, while the accounts receivable are less and the cash balance is less than at the beginning of the year, though no dividend has in the meantime been paid. Prepare an account showing what has become of the profits earned.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, August 3rd, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

N.B.—The line of reasoning by which results are obtained must be clearly indicated.

Values.

- 10
1. A contractor, who pays \$18.00 a thousand for his inch lumber, uses the waste as fuel. How much does this firewood cost him a cord?
- 10
2. In what ratio must two kinds of coffee, costing respectively 50c. and 65c. per pound, be mixed, so as to yield a profit of 16⅓% by selling the mixture at 63c. per pound?
- 10
3. An agent charged 5% for selling wheat, and 2% for investing the net proceeds in sugar. His two commissions amounted to \$140. Find the selling price of the wheat.
- 5
4. Find the dates on which the following notes matured:—

Date of Note.	Time of Note.
1. Aug. 22, 1909.. . . .	4 months.
2. Apr. 28, 1910.. . . .	2 "
3. Nov. 28, 1908.. . . .	3 "
4. Dec. 31, 1908.. . . .	2 "
5. Feb. 21, 1910.. . . .	3 "

- 10
5. On a bill of \$384.00 a buyer is offered (a) one discount of 33⅓%, or (b) three successive discounts of 12½%. How much does he gain by accepting the better offer?
- 10
6. By purchasing 3% stock, a person clears 5½% on his investment, after paying an income tax of 20 mills on the dollar. What was the market price of the stock, brokerage being ¼%?
- 10
7. A and B both of Montreal, owe £50 and £55 respectively to a merchant in Liverpool. A purchases sovereigns at gold par and transmits them by a

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friend, who delivers them personally without charge for his services. B transmits a bill of exchange purchased at 110. How much Canadian currency is required in each case to settle the two accounts?

10 8. The terms of a purchase amounting to \$450.00 are: Net, 40 days; 3 per cent, 10 days. The date of the invoice is June 24th. On July 3rd the buyer pays cash \$200 and gives his note for the balance, taking advantage of all the time to which he is entitled. Find the face and the time of the note.

10 9. The stocks of three partners are \$4,000, \$6,500, and \$3,500, respectively; their gains are \$960, \$2,340 and \$1,400 respectively. If B's stock is in trade three months longer than A's, what time was each stock in trade?

15 10. The following payments have been made on a demand note for \$2,750, drawn Aug. 18, 1908, bearing interest at 7%:—April 9, 1909, \$75; July 3, 1909, \$400; Dec. 5, 1909, \$150. How much will be due on August 21, 1910?

100

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, August 3rd, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates are requested to give attention to their penmanship.

Values.

20 1. Write a description of an important event of the Twentieth Century that has affected the British Empire.

The essay should show that the candidate has a working knowledge of the principles governing paragraph construction.

10 2. You are treasurer of the Canadian Association of Accountants. Write a letter to the secretary at Ottawa, tendering your resignation as treasurer. Give reasons for resigning.

10 3. As secretary of the local horticultural society, you have been requested to prepare a resolution recommending that the City Council appoint a competent person to supervise the planting of trees on the city streets. Write the resolution, supplying a suitable preamble.

50 4. Write in concise sentences and well-constructed paragraphs a synopsis of the following evidence. Supply a suitable title to the extract as a whole and to each of your paragraphs. Construct your précis so as to present the salient ideas in consecutive and readable form. Attend to spelling, punctuation, and literary style.

Q. What kind of trees have you for distribution?

A. The principal varieties are the Manitoba maple, the green ash, the cottonwoods, and in certain cases the Russian poplar and some elms. The main object is to assist the settler in growing shelter belts on his homestead. We do not aim at furnishing all the trees that we hope will be grown in the Northwest eventually, but we are doing an educative work and, at the same time, giving a shelter belt or fringe to the more delicate shrubbery and coniferous trees, and it is expected that the settler will follow up the work in this direction.

Q. From what parts of the West are these applications coming in?

A. The applications are general from all parts of the prairie between the Rocky Mountains and the Red river. But I want to say this, that we do not supply trees to any one who is living where they have trees growing naturally. That is not the object. Our desire is to encourage the growing of trees where they are not grown now.

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Q. Have you any trees for distribution in Ontario and Quebec?

A. No. In fact, the distribution is only made on prairie lands.

Q. Have you any statistics to show what proportion of these trees live?

A. That is a very important question, and I am glad it has been asked. I had our inspectors, when they were going around, make an estimate, and although I have not yet had the estimate for this past year tabulated, but for the year before, going over the inspector's reports and taking the list of all that we had furnished during the years that the distribution had been in progress, and taking the number then living as estimated by the inspectors, the record shows that about 85 per cent were then living, that is 85 per cent of all that had been sent out were living in the summer of 1905.

Q. How old were these trees when sent out?

A. The seed of the Manitoba maple is planted in the spring, taken up and heeled in the fall and sent out the next spring. The ashes take two years, and the elms, of course, take much longer.

At the present time I might say that the applications are coming in at a much greater rate than in previous seasons; we have an average of about fifteen applications received at our office each day, and they will increase much faster from this on until the first of March, when we cannot receive any more for this year.

Q. Where do you get your supply of trees from?

A. I have placed on the wall here a photograph of trees growing in our nursery. We grow them at the Forest Nursery Station which we have established at Indian Head. At first when the work started the Agricultural Department was kind enough to allow us to use a portion of their land at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. The work, however, got so large, and we required so much land, that it was impossible for them to give it to us, so we took 160 acres just south of Indian Head, about 1½ miles from the station, and we have concentrated the whole work there. The trees are nearly all grown from seed, with the exception of the cottonwoods. The cottonwoods are difficult to grow from seeds, but cuttings can be got from along the river banks. We have got most of them from the river of Dakota near Bismark, the Missouri river; they grow along the bars there. We could not get them any other place as well or as cheaply as we do from that point. Nearly all we have are brought from there.

Q. Do you own that 160 acres?

A. Yes, we have taken that over; it was Indian lands. We are now acquiring 320 acres; there were 160 acres taken at first, but we have now enlarged it to 320 acres. I have some photographs of the buildings that we have erected there which will be passed around for the inspection of the members. We are not only growing trees for distribution there, but there will also be a permanent nursery; we are trying to find out what imported trees will grow in that climate under forestry conditions.

Q. Did you ever try walnut?

A. No, but they have been tried at the experimental farm; we do not attempt to do anything that has already been proved a failure when it has been tried at the experimental farms. It is beyond the range of walnut or hickory. There was a question asked once before about hickory, but it is useless, I think, to try it in that climate.

The objects aimed at in starting this system of co-operation were, first, to assist the settler on the bare prairies in growing a forest plantation on his homestead, and second, by so doing to educate not only the individual so assisted, but his neighbours, in the work of silviculture. Here is an object lesson all over the plains of the Northwest. It may be perhaps only one or two in one township, but if the settlers there see how those trees have grown, how they have been cultivated and under what conditions they have grown, they can go on and do the work for themselves. Many of them we hope will do so. More than that, they will be able to grow fuel as well. If I had time, I would be able to give figures to show that it will be profitable for them to grow a certain quantity of timber for fuel.

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Q. In regard to Manitoba maples, have you any definite idea how long they will live?

A. How long they will live?

Q. There has always been an idea in the country that the Manitoba maples are not long-lived?

A. I think we had one on exhibition which was eighty years old.

Q. There is quite an impression in the West that the lives are from fifteen to twenty years?

A. I do not think they are long-lived trees by any means, but it is a capital tree for shelter purposes even if we only get it for a few years. Within that shelter other trees can be grown, thus serving the desired purpose. The green ash is a much-favoured tree in the West.

Q. So is the elm?

A. And the elm, too, but the ash is easier grown there.

Q. What is the difference between the Ontario maple and the Manitoba maple?

A. The Manitoba maple does not grow to the size that our maples do. It is not as hard as the hard maple. There are many points of difference between them.

Q. Is the Manitoba maple as hard as our soft maple?

A. I think it is quite as hard as our soft maple.

Q. I saw a few of those trees growing opposite the Surveyor General's office that were 10 or 12 inches in diameter?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Where do they call it box elder?

A. They call it box elder in Dakota. Our own maples are far better, and we should never bring Manitoba maples here. But they are very hardy, and they answer the purpose on the plains in a way that no other tree does.

Value.

-
- 10 5. Select, from the foregoing evidence, five or more expressions that are open to criticism, and state clearly your reasons for objecting to the forms employed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

XXXI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AUGUST, 1910.

WRITING.

WINNIPEG, August 11.—The presence in Winnipeg of four British noblemen and a number of prominent British financiers, who are awaiting the arrival of Norton Griffiths, the great British railway contractor, who is coming here direct from Chili, has led to rumors that they are planning an enormous new railway project. It is said a new transcontinental is being projected. Lord Dunlop and Lord Dunmore have been here several days and Lord Vivian and Lord Clinton came in last night.

SPELLING.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. Candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling, 3 marks will be deducted.

IMPERRIALL EXIBISION.

The schem for a grate imperriall exhibision to be held in Londoun, whitch was explaned resentley, has met with harty aprooval, not onley in England, but in the Col-

lonys also. Such welknown gentlemen as Mr. Chamberlain, the Erl of Selborne, Mr. Churchill, Lord Stratheona and otheres have expresele their hop that the enterpris will meet with the succes it deserves.

It is propossed that the exhibision shall be the greatest that has ever been helde in anny countrey. The date at present propozed is durin 1914. The mane objecte of the undertacking is to shew exactley what is posibel to produse and manufactur within the empyr, by means of conferrenceies, a closer unyty among comershial, agriculturel, shiping, edukashional and other enterests in all parts of the empyr.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, August 16th, 1910, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

LITERARY NOTES.

Believers in the theory that Mr. Andrew Lang is a syndicate will find some support to their belief in the fact that Messrs. Longmans announce for early publication no fewer than three books from his prolific pen. The subject of the second of the volumes is announced as 'A Defence of Sir Walter Scott and the Border Ballad.' If Mr. Lang has a favourite subject it is surely the ballads. In a lecture before the British Academy Professor W. P. Ker remarked—'In this country the folklore of ballads has been described by Mr. Andrew Lang in essays to which more readers and

writers are indebted than ever have been able to express their thanks properly.' Considering also his intimacy with the life and works of Scott, the volume should be both instructive and fascinating. Finally, we come to 'The Lilac Fairy Book,' the usual Christmas volume. Even Mr. Lang's ingenuity must by-and-by fail to find a distinctive colour for the annual volume of fairy tales.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, August 16th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Values.

- 10
1. Write in figures: Seventy-five million, two hundred and two thousand and seventy-six. Two hundred million, seventy-five thousand, three hundred and four.
- 10
2. Read the following numbers: CCI., XCIX., DCC., MM., MDCCCLXXX.
- 10
3. Add 343367, 568427, 89567305, 78567432, 2957385, 9765327, 493256, 87567824, 6783275, 2847592.
- 10
4. Subtract 49683975163 from 692348726045 and divide the remainder by 679.
- 10
5. Multiply 78567853289 by 79.
- 16
6. It required 4375480 bricks to build a house. How many days did it require 5 teams to draw the bricks if they drew 5 loads per day and 1,250 bricks at a load?
- 16
7. How many days will it take 30 men to do a piece of work which 20 men can do in 45 days?
- 16
8. How many tiles 14 inches long will it take to make a drain $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile long?

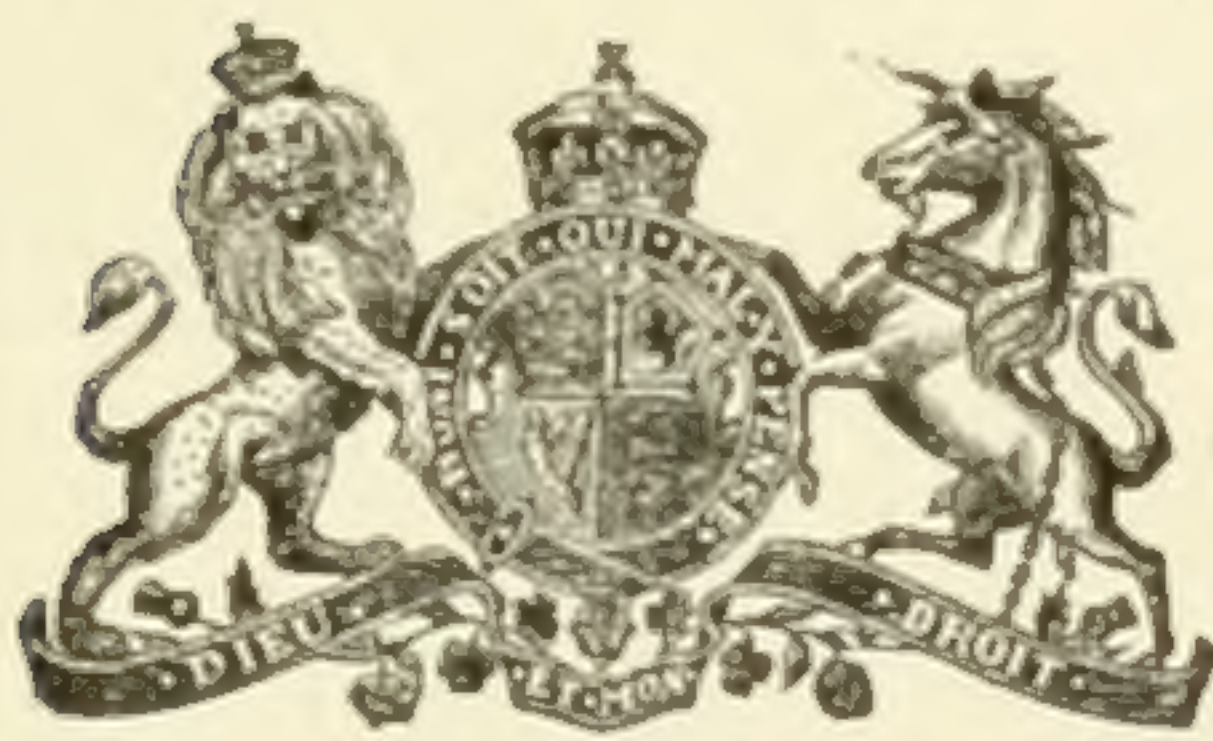
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DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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1910

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